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## SABIC, Shell sign \$3b complex accord

By John Rossant

RIYADH, Sept. 28 — The heads of the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation and the Shell Oil Company put their signatures on a final project in Jubail Sunday. The \$3-billion ethylene-based complex will be the largest non-oil industrial plant in Saudi Arabia, and one of the largest in the Middle East.



Ghazi Algosabi

Dr. Ghazi Algosabi, minister of industry and electricity, and chairman of both SABIC and SABIC-Shell joint venture Saudi Petrochemicals Company, expressed his appreciation at the low-key ceremony for the "positive cooperation" shown by Shell.

"I need not emphasize that this project embodies our attitude toward economic cooperation and industrial development," Algosabi added.

Shell President John Bookout, Jr., called the agreement "important and even momentous." Significantly, the Jubail complex will be the giant petroleum company's first petrochemical joint venture outside the United States. Bookout called this "a reflection of the Kingdom's good reputation for stability, security and fair dealing."

The Jubail plant will be the centerpiece of Saudi Arabia's massive, gas-based industrial development program. Some 3.5 billion cubic feet of a day of natural gas associated with the production of crude oil will provide ample feedstocks for a chain of primary petrochemical industries in Jubail and Yanbu. Gas from the \$18 billion gas collection system not utilized domestically will be exported in the form of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

The Saudi Petrochemicals Co. plant will have an annual capacity of 656,000 tons of ethylene, one of the petrochemical industry's basic building blocks. A range of secondary products will be manufactured, including 295,000 tons of styrene, 454,000 tons of ethylene dichloride, 281,000 tons of styrene, 281,000 tons of crude industrial ethanol and 355,000 tons of caustic soda.

Virtually all the products will be exported by the joint venture partners, although actual marketing arrangements have not been sharply delineated. Shell officials said that considerable flexibility exists in the agreement so that Shell would initially market up to 100 per cent of the plant's output. As SABIC itself develops marketing experience, it will begin to sell directly, more of its own share, officials said.

In time, the output from Saudi Petrochemicals Co. in Jubail will provide for further diversification of the petrochemical industry in Saudi Arabia. Officials in SABIC are already contemplating polystyrene and PVC (polyvinyl chloride) plants which would feed off the facility. It is not yet clear, however, whether the Saudi private sector will be involved in these projects. They have so far

shied away from investment in the capital intensive petrochemical industries.

Sunday's ceremony in the headquarters of the Ministry of Industry and Electricity marked the third of SABIC's five ethylene-based projects to receive the definite go-ahead.

Last April SABIC came to a final agreement with Mobil on a \$2 billion petrochemical project in Yanbu, followed shortly by an agreement with Exxon for a \$1.1 billion low-density polyethylene complex in Jubail. Dow Chemical, negotiating for a number of years with SABIC on joint venture ethylene-based plant in Jubail, has yet to come to a final working agreement, although an interim agreement was signed almost four years ago. A consortium of 54 Japanese firms led by the Mitsubishi group are continuing to negotiate on a Jubail petrochemical plant that is likely to cost more than \$2 billion.

SABIC and Shell have been locked into intense negotiations over their Jubail project for many years. It is understood that although design work has been completed some time ago, a final agreement remained somewhat elusive.

This was in part due to Shell's desire to get a final word from the Saudi government on how much crude oil they would be allowed to buy, industry sources say. The prospect of guaranteed access to Saudi crude oil under long-term contracts from Petromin was used to attract foreign corporations, as initially hesitant to invest large sums of money in Saudi Arabia.

Until now the Supreme Petroleum Council, chaired by Crown Prince Fahd, has not determined the exact amount of "incentive" crude to be sold to SABIC's and Petromin's foreign partners, but Shell officials said Sunday that they had finally received adequate assurances from Petromin on this score. Bookout said that the Kingdom will use a formula for incentive crude oil sales "commensurate with investment and transfer of technology," indicating that capital input might not be the sole determining factor.

## Ahwaz falls; Iran vows victory

### Ethnic Arabs welcome Iraq like liberator

BAGHDAD, Sept. 28 (AP) — Iraq claimed its forces captured Ahwaz, a key oil city 80 kilometers inside Iran on Saturday and said it launched air strikes all along the Iranian border in the sixth day of the war.

Iran denied that Ahwaz had fallen and called the Iraqi claim "a great lie."

(In London, a report in the *Sunday Times* said Iraqi forces captured the key Iranian oil port of Khorramshahr Saturday and found the town deserted. The report said the town appeared to have been evacuated by Iranian military and civilians at great speed.)

(Iraq claimed Thursday it had captured Khorramshahr, but Iran denied the report. Iran conceded, however, that there were "very heavy" civilian casualties there. There was no word from Tehran radio denying Iraqi control of Khorramshahr late Saturday.)

(Khorramshahr, a key Iranian oil port, is about 160 miles southwest of Ahwaz and 16 miles north of Abadan on the disputed Shatt Al-Arab estuary dividing the two nations. Abadan is the site of one of the world's largest oil refineries.)

Earlier in the day, Iranian jets attacked the Iraqi capital twice and Iran's air force chief said the war would go on until Iraqi government "is annihilated."

The Iraqi command reported mop-up operations under way in the Ahwaz area, where it claimed the Iraqi forces were greeted as "liberators" by the city's ethnic Arabic-speaking population.

The Baghdad broadcast called on Iraqi troops to "be tough only with dihard fanatics and show mercy to those who surrender."

If the Iraqi claims are true, the fall of Ahwaz would bring the vital oil pipeline network in southwestern Iran under Iraqi control as well as much of the 24,000-mile Khuzestan province, which Iraq claims and call Arabistan.

Ahwaz controls the pipelines as well as the rail and highway networks from the rest of Iran to the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan, the nerve center of Iran's oil industry.

The Iraqi broadcast said Iraqi troops and armor crossed the Karbala River that forms the last Iranian defense line of Dezful after "night-long battles with all kinds of arms."

"The town is doomed" said the communiqué. "Our forces are hot on the trail of fleeing enemy troops, knocking down their last-ditch defense, in order to storm Dezful."

Dezful is 40 miles east of the Iraqi border and 80 miles north of Ahwaz, the capital of Iran's major oil province of Khuzestan which Iraq claimed, and Iran denied, to have captured.

Iraq claimed to have captured Khorramshahr, 100 miles south of Ahwaz, on Thursday, Iran denied the claim. The British newspaper, *The Sunday Times*, said one of its reporters rode into Khorramshahr with Iraqi units on Saturday and found the city deserted.

Abadan, 10 miles south of Khorramshahr on the Iranian side of the Shatt al-Arab waterway on the two countries' common border, was reported cut off by Iraqi forces.

Abadan's refinery, one of the largest in the world, also was reported by newsmen to have been taken by Iraq to an opposite village on the Iraqi side of the Shatt to be under continuous Iraqi artillery bombardment.

The refinery has been on fire since the early hours of the war that broke out last Monday with heavy air strikes by Iraq against Iran's air force bases and installations, including Abadan.

The Iranian command said Iraqi MiGs raided Iran's giant off-shore oil-loading terminal at the Gulf island of Kharg, 120 miles south of Abadan, on Sunday.

"Since 1 a.m. this morning, Kharg has been the target of enemy planes, all of which were repelled," the Iranian communiqué said.

An Iraqi communiqué reported the fall of the Iranian town of Gilan Gharb, 18 miles east of the Iraqi border at the northern tip of the invasion front, at 0830 local time (0530 GMT) Sunday.

It said the Iraqi flag was hoisted over the town's government house and called the capture another "glorious victory in the march to liberate our usurped land from the racist Persian enemy."

Gilan is 30 miles south of the key border crossing town of Qasr-e-Shirin, which Iraq claims to have captured on Tuesday, the day the land invasion was launched. The Iranian command claimed an Iraqi armored column was routed between Qasr-e-Shirin and Gilan by Iranian forces. Another communiqué said an Iraqi force was driven out from the Jovan village in the Khuzestan province.

The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraq had shot down nine Iranian planes in the last 24 hours. It quoted a general command statement as saying that seven of the aircraft were shot down within Iranian territory and the others over Iraq.



IRANIAN CAPTIVES: An Iraqi soldier giving water to one of seven Iranian captives seen in this photo after the fall of border town of Mehran Wednesday.

## Iraq insists on 1913 borders

BAGHDAD, Sept. 28 (AP) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi said that Iraq would not accept a ceasefire to halt the week-long border war with Iran unless Iran agrees to the 1913 borders between the two countries. A late Saturday night interview at the foreign ministry Hammadi made no mention of the 1975 Algiers agreement, which governed relations between Iraq and Iran until it was abrogated by President Saddam Hussein earlier this month.

"All we are saying is that there is an agreement, signed and honored and sealed by the two countries in 1913," he told reporters from the Associated Press, *Time*, *Magazine*, NBC Television and several British and French publications. "This agreement defines exactly where the border is between us. Now we would like that to be respected. That is something we would not accept to be put for negotiation."

The 1913 agreement defined Iraq-Iran land borders and placed the border on the Shatt al-Arab waterway — the crux of the current dispute — on the eastern shore of the vital waterway between the two countries. The 1975 Algiers agreement, negotiated by Hussein with the then powerful Shah of Iran, gave Iran navigation rights in the Shatt al-Arab in exchange for the Shah halting support for Iraq's Kurdish rebel minority.

Asked if the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Khomeini would have to agree to return to the 1913 borders before a cease-fire could be worked out, Hammadi replied: "definitely, they have to agree that our frontier is respected." The Iraqis claim the Iranians abrogated the 1975 agreement by "usurping" land along the northern border and violating rules for common use of the Shatt al-Arab and finally by resuming support for the Kurdish rebels.

Asked how far Iraq would go to force the Iranians to make peace, he replied: "Well as I said, if this is not enough, we have to do more, until they come to sense." The foreign minister smiled when a reporter suggested the Iraqi army might push through to the Iranian capital.

Hammadi said Iraq was "definitely" concerned that Iran's air strikes on Iraqi oil installations might hamper Iraq's ability to fight the war, but added he was not surprised at the losses sustained by his country.

He confirmed reports that Iraqi forces had taken Ahwaz earlier Saturday and answered "yes" when asked if Iraq controlled the Ahwaz oil installations and was in a much stronger production position than Iran. "They have no other oil at all, except in that area," said Hammadi. "They have one outlet."

He acknowledged there had been a cut in Iraq's pre-war production level of 3.5 million barrels a day and exports of 3.2 million, but denied reports that production was halted. He also confirmed a report that Iraq's oil pipeline through Turkey had been bombed, halting the flow of oil through the 900,000 barrel a day capacity line. He said Iraq's trans-Syrian pipeline, with a capacity of 700,000 barrels a day, was still working, but he did not comment on Iraq's biggest export facility, the 2.8 million barrel a day pipeline that parallels the Shatt al-Arab and is loaded at offshore terminals just south of the Shatt.

The foreign minister also said Iraq was "deeply concerned" about the possible impact of the war on the world oil supply situation. "We will do our utmost to take practical measures to restore our exports of oil to the normal and may be to a higher level in order to make up partially at least for any shortage of oil on the world market," he said. "We will also think of ways and means with the other Arab and non-Arab oil producing countries to find ways to increase the oil out-

## Zia: Sanity will prevail; Arafat fails

TEHRAN, Sept. 28 (Agencies) — President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan said Sunday he thought sanity would prevail as Iran and Iraq counted the crippling economic costs of the border war. But, Gen. Zia, who left here for Baghdad later Sunday to hear the Iraqi case, described the mood in Tehran as confident and unreluctant.

"Sanity will prevail. I only hope both countries realize it is in none of their interests to carry this thing on. Look at the loss to the refinery in Abadan (Iran) and the refinery in Basra (Iraq)," he said in an interview at his hotel.

Gen. Zia, who spoke to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Saturday night hours after arriving on an Islamic Conference good will mission, said he was very impressed with the disciplined atmosphere here. "They are very confident and, from what I have heard, it is remarkable how they have sustained. The military situation is not bleak at all from what we learn here and the president has the right to be proud of it in many ways," he added.

Pakistan is chairman of the 40-nation Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), which decided to send a two-man mission to the warring neighbors at a meeting at the United Nations in New York on Friday. The team's other member, Habib Chatti of Tunisia, reached Tehran Sunday after Gen. Zia sent his private Boeing 707 to fetch him from Saudi Arabia.

The OIC was careful to stress that the visit was not a formal mediation. Iran has rejected mediation with more vehemence than Iraq. "Iran is still in a revolutionary stage... when conciliation and mediation do not work. If, in the prices of hearing both points of view, we can generate some activity towards conciliation, it would be a bonus," said Gen. Zia, who is due to address the U.N. General Assembly on Wednesday.

Gen. Zia held two hours of talks on the Iranian-Iraqi war with Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Muhammad Rezaei upon his arrival in darkened Tehran. However, no details of their discussion with the Pakistani leader was released.

The Pakistani leader said he had requested Continued on back page

## King meets Syrian official

TAIF, Sept. 28 (SPA) — King Khaled Sunday received Farouq Al-Shar'e, the Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan and Deputy Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Thanyan.

Shar'e was met on arrival at Al-Hawaya airport earlier in the day by Sheikh Abdul Aziz and other senior officials.

## Yanbu pact goes into effect

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Sept. 28 — A multimillion dollar petrochemical agreement between Saudi Basic Industries Corporation and Mobil went into effect this week. A statement Sunday said the Saudi Yanbu Petrochemical joint venture was officially established on Sept. 26.

The statement, published by the official gazette said the SR2.42 billion (\$ 672 million) agreement was signed by Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Algosabi and Mobil's representative Jack Butler and has a concessionary period of 30 years.

SABIC and Mobil each has paid SR50 million as a first payment into the SR2.42 billion

## Nuclear report baseless

## China says no cooperation with South Africa, Israel

TAIPEI, Sept. 28 (CNA) — Chinese officials have denied a report alleging that the Republic of China was cooperating with South Africa and Israel for the development of nuclear weapons, the Central News Agency said Sunday.

"The report is pure fiction," said Maj. Gen. Chen Kan-wei, spokesman for the Minister of National Defense. "It couldn't have happened."

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission also denied that South Africa has secretly provided Taipei with the technology to enrich uranium 235 for the manufacture of nuclear bombs.

He said the Republic of China has bought uranium from South Africa for the purpose of diversifying its source of supply, but report about the uranium enrichment technology is groundless.

report from Tel Aviv that South Africa has provided Israel with technology to enrich uranium for weapons development.

The report by columnist Jack Anderson was also quoted as saying that there was an informal agreement between the Republic of China, Israel and South Africa for the development of nuclear weapons, and that the three countries have jointly test exploded a nuclear device.

President Chiang Ching-kuo has reiterated that the Republic of China will not develop nuclear weapon although it has the technology to do so. His argument is that free China cannot use nuclear weapons against the Chinese people in the mainland who would do the fighting against Taiwan in the event of a Communist invasion.

Taipei is one of the signatories of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

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هذه المرة  
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وسوف يتم الانتهاء من مكان  
البناء وذلك بعد انتهاء  
من تخطيط المدن وتصميم  
مكان وتاريخ البناء في  
كل من المدن الثلاثة  
مع توقيت مناسب  
لشؤون المواطنين في موعد يحدده  
والإدارة لتسليم الخطة للمواطنين بدون تأخير



## In Karachi

## Islamic shipping experts meet

KARACHI, Sept. 28 (Special) A three-day meeting of shipping experts from Islamic countries opened here Saturday to discuss Saudi Arabia's proposal for setting up a Maritime Transporters Union of Islamic countries and Pakistan's proposal to form a joint Islamic shipping company.

The next Islamic summit conference scheduled in Saudi Arabia in December will make a final decision on the two proposals.

The assistant secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference Zainul Arifin Oesman and the director of economic affairs, Dr. A. Zaman, are representing the OIC General Secretariat at the meeting.

Sponsored by the General Secretariat of the OIC, the meeting has been organized and hosted by the Karachi-based Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange with Mr. Mostafa Gokal, Advisor to the President of Pakistan and a

well known international figure in shipping as its Convenor.

Heading the list of subjects being discussed at the meeting is a Saudi proposal for the establishment of an Islamic States Maritime Transporters Union. This idea was first moved by the Kingdom at the First meeting of the Experts on Shipping held in Jeddah at the OIC Headquarters last December. The proposal was further developed and debated at the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in May this year where it was approved by the Ministers.

The OIC General Secretariat was charged with the task to have the details of the Statute for the Union finalized by the experts for submission to the forthcoming Third Islamic Summit to be held in the Kingdom in late December.

The Saudi delegation is tabling the Draft Statute of the Islamic Maritime Transporters

Union containing the administrative and technical details as well as the organizational setup of the proposed Union at the Karachi meeting. The Headquarters of the Union are to be located in the Kingdom.

The idea of the proposed Union has emerged from the general feeling that unsatisfactory communications links in the Muslim world at present have been one of the bottle-necks in way of trade promotion and commercial ties development between Islamic countries.

According to reliable estimates, nearly 10 per cent of the global freight of the Islamic countries is carried by Muslim freight carriers. The share of Muslim states' shipping companies in Hauling international cargo is even far less. OIC Member States now appear resolved to improve this state of affairs.

Besides the establishment of the Maritime Transporters Union, the Group of Experts meeting in Karachi is scheduled to debate and recommend various measures to foster economic cooperation in general and shipping in particular among Islamic States. Issues such as maximum utilization of the present cargo capacity of their vessels and exchange of technical knowhow in the field of navigation are expected to be raised. The Islamic Chamber is carrying out some important studies pertaining to information in this field of activity.

According to informed sources, the setting up of the proposed Islamic States Maritime Transporters Union should be the beginning of concerted efforts required to forge communications link between OIC Members.

Establishment of the union had been recommended by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Islamabad last year upon a proposal by Saudi Arabia. The union will coordinate the activities of the shipping companies of the Islamic world and help develop a sound and efficient transportation system for OIC member states.

It will also help make optimum use of the potential of the merchant fleets of the member states and protect their interests by offering sound counsel in maritime matters.

In addition, it will enable Islamic states to have more voice and play a greater role in international maritime affairs. It would further help create shipping links between the Islamic world and other countries through an integrated maritime network.

Other recommendations include the establishment of workable cooperation among shipping and trade organizations of OIC member states and also with international organizations concerned with shipping. The report of the Jeddah meeting will be submitted to the Third Islamic Summit scheduled to be held in Taif in the last week of December, 1980, through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs.



Dr. Abdulhadi Taher

## Taher speaks to officials in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 28 — The importance of striking the right balance to achieve maximum conservation of oil and gas resources was underlined in Sydney, Australia, by the Governor of Petromin, Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher.

Dr. Taher was addressing the opening session of the 1980 Australian Institute of Petroleum Congress attended by more than 600 delegates from 18 countries.

He said international co-operation to use oil and gas efficiently, and for essential purposes only, was imperative. He warned that the economies of most oil exporting developing countries were solely or heavily dependent on petroleum resources and these were depleting rapidly. These countries wanted to ensure a reserve of oil and gas within their territories for growing domestic demands and new industrial projects, and were having to take into account the future expected increase in the price of alternative energy sources.

Dr. Taher said the oil exporting policies of these countries therefore would be determined by two vital considerations: first the needs of the world economy; and second their own economic and strategic needs. Reviewing the energy situation in the Pacific region Dr. Taher said Australia was one of the decreasing number of countries, which would be a net energy exporter in the next two decades.

Opening the Congress the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Malcolm Fraser, said his country had a responsibility to make its rich resource endowment available on fair terms to less fortunate countries. In turn, however, Australia expected consuming countries to provide stable access to their markets for these resources by way of long-term contracts.

## For Saudi Telephone

## Riyadh's Malaz office opens

RIYADH, Sept. 28 — "The newest and one of the most modern subscription offices in the Kingdom has already begun to serve the needs of subscribers and applicants," Muhammad Jamil Mulla, Riyadh district manager for Saudi Telephone has announced. The new facility opened its doors for the first time Saturday, Dhul Qidah 18, 1400 (Sept. 27, 1980) in the Malaz area of Riyadh.

The Malaz office complements Saudi Telephones' two existing subscription offices in Riyadh — Olayya in the north and Mecca Road serving the southern part of the city. Both offices will continue to serve subscribers.

With opening of Riyadh's third subscription office, Saudi Telephone offers subscribers in central Riyadh its usual quick service and convenient access. The new Malaz payment and subscription office, located on the ground floor of the Riyadh district building on Sitten Street, handles the sub-

scription activities of two complete exchange areas — the Khurais Road exchange and the Malaz exchange, formerly served by the Olayya subscription office.

Saudi Telephone subscribers won the Murabba, Olayya and Diriyah exchanges should note that they will continue to be served by the Olayya subscription office. Saudi Telephone has also announced that as part of its modernization program, the old Jareer Street payment office closed on Dhul Qidah 16 (Sept. 25). Customers who formerly paid their bills at the Jareer Street office will now pay their invoices at the new Malaz subscription and payment office.

Those subscribers who have not yet received their bills should note that all accounts in Malaz and Khurais Road exchanges will be handled at the new Malaz office.

## prayer times

Monday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.59	5.00	4.29
Ishraq	6.17	6.14	5.49
Dhuhr	12.18	12.20	11.48
Asr	3.41	3.24	3.11
Maghreb	6.14	6.14	5.43
Isha	7.44	7.44	7.13

## WEATHER

A slight drop in temperature is expected. The weather will be fine in the western highlands and moderate in other areas. It will be humid in the coastal areas, where fog will form in the early morning.

Winds will be mostly between northerly and north-easterly and moderate.

Seas will be light to moderate. Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	42	26
Jeddah	37	25
Riyadh	39	24
Dhahran	41	22
Medina	40	26
Taif	32	18
Jizan	37	29
Qasim	39	22
Hail	37	18
Tabouk	36	20
Bisha	34	18
Abha	26	11

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مكة المكرمة

In political, social, economic fields

# OIC expanding activities

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH, Sept. 28 — The Organization of the Islamic Conference continues to expand its activities after beginning its eleventh year, and the General Secretariat of the Organization has just completed a busy work program for the coming months.

The trend of greater participation by the OIC in international affairs, and general and Muslim affairs in particular, has been obvious for some time but the Afghanistan crisis and other recent developments seem to have added momentum to this body's work.

Although summer months are traditionally a lean period of activity, the offices of the General Secretariat of the OIC remained buzzing with activity while its senior officials

were on tour to various capitals organizing important meetings between now and early December in preparation for the Third Islamic Summit, which the Kingdom would be hosting towards the end of December.

Among some of these important meetings were a series of discussions that took place in Tunis in August and which could have a far reaching impact on the role and work of the organization in the years ahead. One such meeting was a gathering of scholars and high personalities from the Islamic World. This group drew up the draft of a Manifesto outlining the perspectives of the Islamic World in the beginning of the new Hijra. This Manifesto, it was learned, is a comprehensive document covering the spectrum of political, economic, cultural and other fields. Another meeting held in Tunis brought together leading jurists from the Islamic world to examine and study the illegal measures adopted by Israel in the occupied territories and came up with proposals to counter this threat.

An OIC delegation also held talks recently with senior officials of the Arab League at the League's Headquarters in Tunis. Discussions revolved around proposals for all round cooperation between the two sisterly organizations in the political, economic, social and economic fields. Broad principles of an agreement between the OIC and the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALESCO) are also understood to have been finalized at the meeting for presentation for approval to higher bodies.

The OIC's planned program of cooperation with the Arab League is an interesting and important development. For sometime the two organizations, which have common membership of several Muslim states, have shown inclination for cohesion of their activities. The meeting of the Secretaries General of the two organs in June this year in Jeddah appears to have laid the groundwork for greater and closer and a more formalized cooperation between the two fraternal organizations.

The relevant bodies of the Arab League and the OIC have also adopted resolutions to this end. It is thus natural and of great satisfaction to the Muslim World that the OIC and the Arab League could be expected to work for even greater cooperation to achieve their common and cherished aims which will benefit the Islamic world.

## BRIEFS

### Guinea loan okayed

JEDDAH, Sept. 28 (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank has agreed to loan the Republic of Guinea \$10 million to pay for oil from Libya. The loan would pay for imports of refined oil.

### Pakistani pilgrims

JEDDAH, Sept. 28 (SPA) — A total of 22,000 Pakistani pilgrims arrived here so far. It is expected that 70,000 Pakistanis from abroad or resident in the Kingdom will perform the Hajj this year. The Pakistani government has set up special offices for the purpose in Mecca and Medina and three health services centers as well as a hospital in Mecca.

### Training course given

HAIFA-AL-BATEN, Sept. 28 (SPA) — The General Directorate for Girls' Education here is giving a two-week training course on modern science and mathematics. The course will acquaint some 74 teachers on the best way to teach science and mathematics along modern methods.

### Races to be held

TAIF, Sept. 28 (SPA) — The Ferrousyya Club will hold its seventh race Monday at the Hawiyya race course. The race will comprise six parts for thoroughbred Arabian horses, of which one will be for camels. The first part

will be for camels on an SR5,000 prize. The grand prize will be for local beginner horses, SR20,000, on the Ahli Sports Club Shield of Jeddah.

### Art exhibit slated

HASA, Sept. 28 (SPA) — The Culture and Arts Society's Hasa branch will hold a plastic arts exhibit for Eastern Province artists. The exhibition will open Oct. 29 and last a week at the Salhiyya exhibitions hall. It was reported Sunday. The Activities Department of the society held a meeting in the past few days for heads of the society's committee. The meeting discussed the society's working plan for this year. The plan comprises several cultural, social, arts and other public activities programs.

### Charity activities

DAMMAM, Sept. 28 (SPA) — The Eastern Province's Welfare Society spent SR2.5 million during the past two months on charitable activities. The society gave SR580,000 as monthly pensions, SR71,000 as relief, and SR85,000 as medical aid, according to the society's secretary general Mastour ibn Ali. Total expenditure on housing improvement was SR30,000. Another SR30,000 were given as seasonal aid, and a further SR30,000 as relief from catastrophes.

In Mecca

## Majed dedicates flyover

MECCA, Sept. 28 (SPA) — Mecca Governor Prince Majed dedicated the Sulaymaniyya flyover that links the Hajoun and Shamiyya districts without affecting traffic. The flyover, fifth in Mecca area, is 95 meters and cost SR7 million.

The opening ceremony was attended by Mecca Mayor Abdul Kader Koshak and other senior officials.

In other construction developments, the Municipality of Taroot handed over work sites on an SR31.9 million project for asphalt and illuminating all streets of Taroot Island, that include in addition to Taroot town, Daraan, Sanabes, Rabyya and Zour. The contract calls for completion of work within 12 months, according to Mayor Mubarak Al-Muslihi.

Muslihi said some of the projects occupying the municipality at present are an SR570,000 project for landfilling swampy areas in Taroot. The project is to be carried out in 30 months. Work has also begun in a project for

building a water network and tanks. The project costs SR6.6 million, and will be completed in 12 months, the mayor said.

In another development, the Central Pilgrimage Committee met here Saturday under Mecca Governor Prince Majed. The scheduled meeting for after the pilgrimage season to pursue the projects and subside mistakes that occurred in the past, he said after the meeting.

He added that the committee discussed the supply of water at the holy places, and he said he expected improvement in this connection. All government departments have made all necessary preparations for this year's Pilgrimage. These departments have been instructed to hold meetings with the Department of Traffic to discuss the traffic plan, Prince Majed said.

Ali Abu Al-Aly, secretary general of the committee, said Prince Majed has ordered providing pilgrims' water needs in Mecca and other holy places by tank-trucks.



Prince Majed

## IDB head leaves for Washington

JEDDAH, Sept. 28 (SPA) — Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali, president of the Islamic Development Bank, left here Saturday for Washington at the head of the IDB delegation to meetings of the International Development Committee and other regional development institutions. The meetings opened in Washington Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Islamic Development Bank granted a \$10 million loan to Guinea Saturday for financing foreign trade. The agreement, that finances refined oil imports from Libya for Guinea, was signed at the IDB headquarters here by Dr. Said Ahmad Minae, acting president of IDB. From the Guinean side, the agreement was signed by Nabika Diallo, Guinean ambassador here and representatives of the ministry of international cooperation and the national fuel bureau of Guinea.

## Books go on display

LONDON, Sept. 28 (LPS) — An international exhibition of books on Islam and the Muslim World, sponsored by the Organization of Islamic Conference, is to be held in London from 23-25 September.

On display will be about 2,500 current titles in the English language from more than 200 leading Eastern and Western publishers. The exhibition, at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), is being organized by the Islamic Council of Europe, London.

## Pilgrim thanks King

TAIF, Sept. 28 (SPA) — King Khaled Sunday received a cable of thanks and appreciation from a pilgrim named Al-Ashishi Abdul Karim Ali for the police's efforts that got him back his bag containing money after it had been lost at the Holy Prophet's mosque.

Al-Haj Ashishi expressed the wish that God may make his gift of security last in Saudi Arabia.

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## U.S. influence diminishes

## PLO status issue divides IMF-World Bank members

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP) — A bitter dispute over participation by Palestine Liberation Organization in meetings this week of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank points up the diminishing influence of the United States in the two institutions. The United States nearly always has had its way in the 141-nation IMF and the World Bank, which were established after World War II to oversee operations of the world economy.

But the same forces of change that have challenged U.S. economic and political influence around the world, and long ago eroded

U.S. domination of the United Nations, are now being felt in these institutions. The United States still is the most powerful member, but no longer is it preeminent.

While there have been disputes before, none has burst into the open and so divided the IMF and World Bank membership into opposing factions as the PLO issue. The controversy extends into the staff of the institutions.

Backed by powerful Arab states like Saudi Arabia, the PLO has sought observer status at the four-day annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank that opens here Tuesday.

## Turkish premier backs quick return to parliamentary system

ANKARA, Sept. 28 (AFP) — New Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu has made public his government's program, expressing his "sincere desire" for a quick return to a parliamentary system. "All legal and administrative measures will be taken in the aim of protecting the nation and the rights of citizens to life and liberty from any attack," said Saturday Ulusu, a retired admiral who was named prime minister after the Sept. 12 military coup.

Affirming that "the basic duty of the government will be to carry out a reorganization of the foundations of the state," Ulusu said that the principles of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Turkish Republic, would serve as the government's main inspiration.

"Anarchy, secretariat provocations, separatist activities, everything which is directed against the unity and indivisibility of the nation, will be abolished," vowed the new prime minister in an apparent reference to the wave of political killings which has swept Turkey in recent months.

Ulusu said that the country's "fundamental legislation" would be revised rapidly and the laws readjusted "to assure political stability, social equilibrium, peace at work and social justice" and "to facilitate the application of the economic stability program."

Ulusu stressed that the country's administration would be "impartial" and the measures would be taken to "keep bureaucrats from being subjected to political influence." Among laws to be amended were those relating to political parties, elections, the penal code and state security. A new state emergency law is also to be drafted shortly, he said.

In the economic sphere, Ulusu said that: — Inflation will be controlled and price raises maintained at a reasonable level.

— Financing in the public sector will be

assured by "healthy resources."

— Measures will be taken to guarantee fiscal justice and prevent tax fraud.

— Maximum profit will be drawn from foreign capital and technology.

— Industry, particularly the defense industry, will be given special importance, freeing the economy and national security of foreign dependence.

Ulusu said that Turkey would maintain "close cooperation" with the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and international financial institutions.

In the foreign policy realm, Turkey will maintain its traditional peaceful attitude which has founded by Ataturk, the prime minister added. All bilateral and multilateral accords will be maintained, he said.

Gen. Kenan Evren, head of state and chairman of the Security Council, was seated just behind Ulusu in the chair formerly reserved for the president of the senate. Cabinet members, officials and members of the diplomatic corps were seated throughout the amphitheater. After Ulusu's speech, members of the National Security Council — which includes the leaders of the three armed forces branches and the gendarmery — decided, on the suggestion of Gen. Evren, to discuss the program and take it to a vote on Tuesday.

## Village leaders only elected officials in Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 28 (AFP) — Turkey's mukhtars — village leaders — are the country's only remaining elected officials since military rulers Friday dissolved all municipal and provincial councils and fired mayors. According to the three orders issued by the National Security Council, the reason behind the decision was the fact that mayors and

day.

However, the Carter administration, pressured by pro-Israel and anti-PLO sentiment in congress, and apparently fearing an adverse impact on the Jewish vote in the November election, adamantly opposes it.

In pre-meeting jockeying, the United States managed to twist enough arms sufficiently hard to obtain majority devotes to block the PLO bid, but at the same time it had to accept a compromise that no observer will be invited, a clear setback.

In addition, the chairman of the meeting Tanzanian Finance Minister Amir H. Jamal, says he expects an open debate on the issue this week.

Although the United States expects to win in the end, it is being embarrassed by this challenge to its influence. Officials argue that injecting political issues into the deliberations of the economic institutions issues threatens their very existence.

"We believe the PLO has no legitimate purpose attending these meetings," said C. Fred Bergstein, an assistant secretary of the treasury for international affairs. "We oppose politicization of these institutions." But the line between what is a political issue and what is an economic issue cannot be clearly drawn and if the debate in fact takes place at the opening meeting Tuesday, which seems likely, the United States may be publicly denounced by some members for its stand.

Although they are little known to most Americans, the IMF and World Bank have played a major role in carrying out objectives of U.S. international economic policy with respect to U.S. dollar, foreign investment and foreign trade.

IMF loans to needy nations often have made the difference between solvency and bankruptcy for its members. In addition, the World Bank annually dispenses billions in aid for development projects in impoverished nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The major aid recipients usually are countries that support U.S. interests, such as the Philippines, Brazil, South Africa, Indonesia, Turkey, India and, more recently Zaire and Kenya.

council members are part of political organizations whose activities have been prohibited since the Sept. 12th coup d'etat toppled Premier Suleiman Demirel's government.

To suspend political activities and dissolve parliament while allowing elected municipal governments to function would "constitute a violation of the new administration's principle of impartiality," according to the council's edict.

## Kuwait flooded with foreigners fleeing Iraq

KUWAIT, Sept. 28 (AP) — The flood of foreigners fleeing Iraq continued unabated Saturday and embassy officials of over a dozen countries made urgent efforts to repatriate their nationals. Ray Peppers, public relations chief of the U.S. embassy here said about 170 Americans had been evacuated from Iraq. Most of them worked for companies in Basra, he said, but added that he did not know the exact number of Americans still in Iraq.

The largest numbers who have crossed into and then left Kuwait seemed to be Japanese and Polish. H. Yamada, counsellor of the Japanese embassy, told AP that between 800 and 900, mostly Japanese technicians working at projects in the Basra area, had been so far evacuated. "But the number is increasing," Yamada said.

There are about 1,100 Japanese working in the Basra area, including the petrochemical plant, and a total of about 3,000 working throughout Iraq, he said. "The number to be evacuated depends on how the people themselves see the situation. Judgement is left to the people and not to our government," he added.

Yamada praised the Kuwaiti authorities' cooperation with diplomatic missions here in arranging the evacuation of their nationals. Tadeusz Klejnocki, counsellor of the Polish Embassy, said he had been able to arrange the repatriation so far of 1,700 Poles.

Klejnocki said he was not sure how many more Poles were expected yet. "We are almost waiting by the hour."

Ian Cooling, press attache at the British Embassy said between 300 and 350 Britons had left Kuwait since the flood began at Abdali, Kuwait's border post with Iraq. "I do not think there is a large number left behind," he said. "It is likely that an equal number of Britons are still awaiting repatriation," he added. He said that some 25 Chinese from Hong Kong were also accommodated in hotels in Kuwait after they crossed the border Friday. These were seamen whose ship had been attacked and damaged in the Basra port, he added.

German diplomats were again at the border Saturday trying to arrange repatriation of an unspecified number of their countrymen.

The new legislation does not rule out the possibility of mayors returning to their posts, but on condition that "their relations with political parties to which they belong be suspended until the end of their terms."

## 3rd world champion

## Nasser's anniversary passes without celebration in Cairo

CAIRO, Sept. 28 (AP) — President Gamal Abdul Nasser's death brought millions of mourners onto the streets of Cairo, but the 10th anniversary is passing almost without notice here. Nasser, a champion of the Third world until his death of a heart attack Sept. 28, 1970, is better remembered in other Arab countries than at home, complained his confidant, Muhammad Hassanein Heykal.

"All over the Arab world they are celebrating the anniversary," Heykal, former editor-in-chief of the daily *Al-Ahram*, told the Associated Press. "In Beirut they are having a Nasser film festival. Despite the chaos there, thousands and tens of thousands are turning out for it."

All Egyptian parliamentarians have been invited to attend anniversary observances at the headquarters of President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party. "Sadat has delegated vice President Hosni Mubarak to attend," said Heykal.

Opposition leftists, the National Progressive Unionists Party, plan separate observances in their headquarters. Little else has been announced, and the news media have devoted little time or space to Nasser. The mosque where Nasser is buried appeared almost abandoned on the eve of the anniversary. There were no visitors. It is still guarded by traffic policemen outside and plainclothes police inside, but the two guard houses in front are empty. The honorary presidential guard was removed two years ago.

Sadat says he was a friend of Nasser's

and accepts joint responsibility for any shortcomings of the regime. But in his autobiography "in search of identity," Sadat says Nasser transferred his personal anxiety to the entire nation.

Sabry Abul Magd, editor-in-chief of the *"Magazine Al-Massawar"*, said in an editorial this week — one of the few media comments on Nasser — that it was time to stop attacks on the late president. For the past 10 years, unfortunately, we have seen many who have been unjust to Nasser, forgetting what he did for his country over 18 years, all they remember are the negative aspects, which were fixed by the corrective revolution of 1971, Magd said.

Magd concludes his editorial by quoting from Sadat's speech commemorating the fourth anniversary of Nasser's death: "The July 23rd revolution in 1952 was the plan and the explosion of Nasser. As long as the revolution lives, its foundation and roots in the people themselves, that long will Nasser's memory stay with us in conscience of the people, who are faithful and aware of the attempts at distorting his glory and using it for base purposes."

Heykal said Nasser had five main accomplishments achieving:

- 1 — National independence (from Britain).
- 2 — An Arab identity for Egypt.
- 3 — Arab Unity.
- 4 — A social transformation in Egypt, wiping out feudalism and providing mass education.
- 5 — And nonalignment.

## BRIEFS

CAIRO, (AP) — Two persons were killed and ten injured on a lake in Alexandria when an oil slick caught fire and burned 16 fishing boats, police sources in Cairo said. The oil slick came from a leak in a pipeline owned by the Alexandria Petro-Chemical Company, the police sources said.

CAIRO, (AFP) — Former Iranian Empress Farah Diba underwent minor surgery here Saturday at the Dokkey gynecological hospital. Sources close to the former imperial family said that she was in satisfactory condition and that she was expected to leave the hospital within 48 hours. She will return to the Kubbah Palace, where she has resided since she and the late Shah came to Egypt in March.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Police investigators have summoned Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatsira for questioning about allegations of financial irregularities in his ministry and election fraud in a town where he was mayor, a police spokesman said

Saturday. Spokesman Arie Arad told the Associated Press that a written summons was delivered to Abu-Hatsira after a cabinet session in Jerusalem Friday. The meeting is scheduled for Sunday Oct. 3, but Abu-Hatsira has not yet acknowledged whether he plans to attend, Arad said.

RAWALPINDI (R) — The Pakistan supreme court has overruled provincial high court which declared the military government's prosecution of former attorney general Yahya Bakhtiar illegal. The supreme court said it would be in the interest of justice if Bakhtiar's trial continued.

KARACHI, (AFP) — Pakistan's independent English daily *Dawn* Saturday, sharply criticized the United States' senate's approval of the sale of enriched uranium to India. "All efforts to check the proliferation of nuclear weapons will prove futile if controls are applied selectively and at times made subject to political expediency," the paper said.

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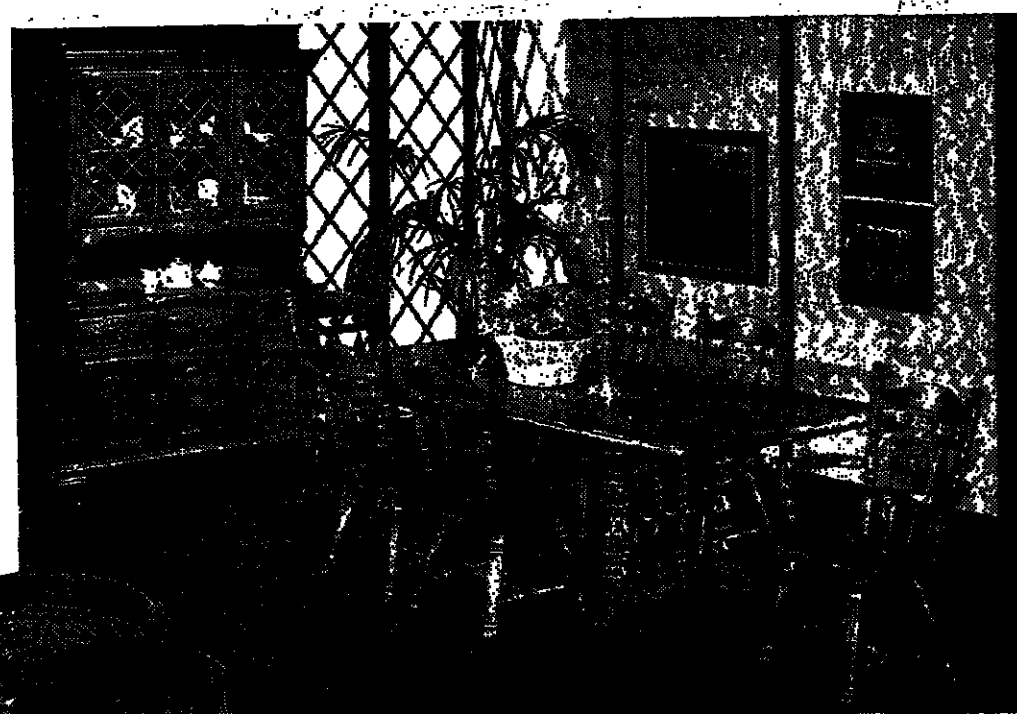


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## PALESTINE: THE MOST EXPLOSIVE ISSUE

The roar of guns at the northern end of the Gulf has distracted the attention of the world once more away from the central issue of the Middle East, that of the Arab-Israeli struggle over Palestine and Palestinian rights. This has happened before: for instance, when the Soviet forces invaded Afghanistan, or when Iran took the officials of the American embassy in Tehran as hostages. But each time the attention of the world had to move back to the most explosive, and potentially most destructive problem of all: that of Palestine.

The Palestinian issue saw two important developments, one negative and the other positive, in the last few days. The first concerned the successful attempt by the United States and others to block an invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organization to take up observer status in the International Monetary Fund. The IMF voting on the issue was by mail, and there was talk of irregularity since the quorum did not obtain without adding the abstentions to the number of votes cast against the PLO presence.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have already announced their retaliatory measures before the vote. All future loans to the IMF have been suspended (this includes loans to the World Bank) until such time as the PLO is invited as an observer. This reversal for PLO comes as an exception to the gains it has made in the international community as a recognized body.

To counter this, there was the stand taken by Gaston Thorn on behalf of the EEC countries in which he spelled out the European position. The Belgian minister emphasized the need for an Israeli declaration of readiness to withdraw from the lands it occupied in 1967 and to stop its policy of fait accompli in these areas as represented by the illegal settlements built there. He also made it clear that any comprehensive solution has to include self-determination to the Palestinian people.

The new EEC stand constitutes a considerable advance on the Venice declaration, and has been welcomed by the Arab side.

*Al Riyadh* commented on the U.N. fact-finding committee's hearing of witnesses from the Palestinian exiles. It said that such bodies have been functioning for the past three decades, but no tangible result has ever been produced.

*Al Jazirah* noted that Israel's image has started deteriorating before the international community. It expressed the hope that, before the end of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, Israel would find itself face-to-face with two choices. First, it would have to submit to the wishes of the international society and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It would mean failure of the Camp David accords, after which Israel and its allies would have to revise their stances.

Second, should Israel not accept the first choice, it would find itself isolated and ostracized from the international society, the paper said. It added that, in such a case, Israel would be confronted with this society which would not hesitate to impose any sanctions on it.

On the same subject, *Okaz* observed that the coordination seen among the delegations at the U.N. General Assembly reaffirms the legitimacy of the Palestinian demands. With the present trend, it would be necessary to reassess international mediation in order to include peace-loving forces and exclude the superpowers which have proved they cannot survive without creating trouble at the international level. The paper

added that the U.N. ought to carry out its responsibilities according to its charter and give full protection and support to those forces which strive for peace in the Middle East.

In an editorial on the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict, *Al Medina* noted that it is not a religious war, as neither of the two countries has declared it is fighting in the name of Islam. The paper described it as a war between the two governments ignoring religion. If the leaders of the two countries had referred to Islamic provisions, they would direct their weapons toward the actual enemy of Islam which is represented in Communism, Zionism and colonialism, the paper said. The paper urged Muslims everywhere to abide by Islamic teachings to foil the attempts of hostile elements.

Dealing with Islamic mediation in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict *Al Bilad* noted that the move has been made quickly and at a time when the Security Council is only discussing what to do. The paper highlighted Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's efforts at the United Nations as the leader of his country's delegation, and said that Saudi Arabia's move was guided by its firm belief in the need for creating peaceful and secure conditions among the Islamic states. It added that conflicts among the Islamic states benefit the enemies of Islam. The paper described the Islamic goodwill mission as a powerful initiative and hoped that its efforts would meet with success before long.



## Carter's unkept promises

(EDITOR'S NOTE: John Stewart and Steve Lietman, both writers, have spent six months researching Jimmy Carter's 1976 campaign promises.)

By John Stewart and Steve Lietman

BALTIMORE — What skill the previous president exhibited in gracefully exiting from airplanes the current one demonstrates in fulfilling his 1976 campaign promises. And just as Gerald R. Ford's staircase spills were unintentional, Jimmy Carter did not mean to trip over his commitments from the last election.

Nonetheless, as the final days of Carter's term approach, 31 per cent of the president's 1976 campaign pledges have been broken, according to conservative estimates. In fact, Democrats and Republicans alike agree that the Carter administration has failed on more promises than it has kept (29 per cent).

That such an exact accounting of Carter's performance on his promises can be determined is a tribute to candidate Carter's dedication to his word: "I don't intend to break a single promise. I'm giving you my word of honor," he told a Manchester, N.H., audience back on Feb. 10, 1976.

Sure enough, as soon as the ballots were counted, the new president-elect ordered his transition team to draw up a list of his campaign commitments. Stuart Eizenstat and David Rubenstein located 660 of Carter's promises and compiled them into a 112-page document. The presidential newcomer to Washington then went a quantum leap beyond copying down his promises: He passed out the list of oaths to the press and challenged the public to keep tabs on his record.

"This kind of documentation of one's campaign promises is an unprecedented action. No other American president, to my knowledge, has done it," says the historian Martin Tullai.

All was optimism. Carter's first year in office was marked by a spree of initiatives sculpted by a promise-keeping zeal. The human-rights crusade, SALT II talks, Panama Canal treaty negotiations, first national energy plan, economic stimulus plan, tax-reform package, first welfare reform proposal and biweekly press conferences highlighted Carter's trust to make good on his vows to the voters.

Too many of his glib, glittering promises were easier to propose than produce, however. Attempts to foist many of his pledge-keeping plans on a Democratic but disloyal Congress often resulted in legislative scuttling.

Congress laughed off the floor the White House's abolish-the-three-martini-lunch tax-reform package. The administration's proposals for hospital-cost containment have been voted down three times. The Carter measure to form a national health insurance system was buried under an avalanche of congressional dissent. Carter's comprehensive urban-aid program met a similar burial.

Despite endeavoring to satisfy many promises, on practically every major and repeated slogan of the biennial-year election the president has fallen way short of his target. Catch phrases such as

"zero-based budgeting," "sunset legislation," "human rights" and "open and honest" government are seldom heard these days. The promise to cut the defense budget by \$5 billion to \$7 billion has gone the same way as the pledge "to reduce the number of federal agencies (about 1,900) to no more than 200." Likewise, the vow to balance the budget by the end of the term has been written off as a lost cause.

Today, much of Carter's official list of promises reads like a page out of an H.G. Wells science-fiction novel. For instance, by 1980, inflation and unemployment were both to stand at 4 per cent or less. The economy was to be expanding at a 4 per cent to 6 per cent clip, and taxes were to be not one penny more than in 1976 for middle- and low-income citizens. Moreover, the thorough devastation of clusters of promises affecting issues traditionally dear to heard-core Democratic constituents could be a time bomb in the president's re-election efforts.

In the electorally potent economic arena, Carter has broken 50 per cent more promises than has kept. He has ignored six times as many monetary promises as he has satisfied. A third of his urban pledges have not been kept.

But Carter's worst area, without a doubt, is agriculture. Only one out of every eight farm pledges have been carried out. Of his six major agriculture "goals and principles," five have been squelched.

Naturally, the Carter forces already have several lines of defense staked out. Their reasoning for the boss' promise-keeping difficulties revolve around three themes. Optimistically bloated expectations, and antagonistic Congress and a changing world are the standard triumvirate of villains who are blamed for not bringing to fruition those glowing 1976 visions.

Further, Carter's supporters point out that their man has indeed fulfilled some commitments that were tough to carry out. He has created two new cabinet-level departments, the Department of Energy and the Department of Education. He has not veered from the promised path of environmental activism. He passed a tough strip-mining bill and has placed more wilderness and forest land under protection than any other president in history. Carter extended the Revenue Sharing Act, as promised, and has done himself credit by keeping pace with his job-program pledges, especially for the disadvantaged and hard-core unemployed.

All the same, unless the Carter re-election team can put forth some convincing explanations for a conspicuous failure of his promise-delivery, the president may follow Gerald Ford's footsteps into voter-forced retirement.

More than 200 broken promises from the man who asked to "be held accountable for his commitments as long as I hold the office of president" will be no easy bomb to defuse. So, Carter may again bank his hopes on his audience's supposed short attention span and memory to extinguish the fuse. — (NYT)

## Zia outflanks opponents

By Della Denman

ISLAMABAD — Pakistani President Gen. Zia ul-Haq is trying to give a more democratic air to his regime in readiness for his big day at the United Nations next month. He is due to address the General Assembly on behalf of the Muslim world on Oct. 1 — a role he was given at the last Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad.

Zia's latest gesture to criticism at home and abroad is a plan to form a federal cabinet. His previous pledges to appoint civilian advisory bodies, to bridge the gap between the military and the people, have all failed to materialize, but this time he has promised an "important announcement" before his departure.

Those politicians who have been defying Zia's year-long ban on political activity are skeptical of the general's secret maneuverings, and are hostile to "turncoats" in their parties who are reportedly backing his proposals.

If negotiations with the "turncoats" do not collapse, Zia may succeed in splitting Pakistan People's Party, generally believed to have the largest following in the country.

Zia is courting landowners in Sind province who, along with wealthy industrialists and the merchant classes, form the right wing of the party.

Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, former chief minister of Sind, who has enormous influence in the province, is said to have been offered the job of prime minister. He is linked with Hafiz Pirzada, Bhutto's law minister, and Bhutto's cousin, Mumtaz Ali Bhutto. If men like these join the government, they may

take their feudal support with them and deny the PPP some of its peasant backing.

Pakistan's other political parties have approached the PPP in the hope of creating a joint anti-Zia front. Several parties met in Lahore recently to discuss proposals for unified action and to demand the lifting of martial law, the ending of press censorship, and the restoration of democracy.

But PPP officials say the time is not right to mobilize support for a mass movement. The economy is healthy, there has been an exceptional harvest, and the present stability is welcomed by businessmen.

In addition, Zia has shown remarkable skill in dealing with each outbreak of opposition as it arises.

Zia's ability to outflank his opponents was shown recently in the settlement of a dispute with the minority Shiite Muslim sect. Its opposition to enforced Islamic measures posed a bigger threat to the government than the lawyers or politicians.

In June, the government closed the country's banks for a day so that an Islamic wealth tax known as *zakat* could be deducted from all savings accounts and distributed to the poor and sick. The Shiites, who believe *zakat* can only be voluntary, responded with a huge protest rally in Islamabad, giving the government its first experience of mass agitation.

Zia has placated the Shiites by announcing that in future anyone can file a declaration requesting exemption from *zakat*. If an Islamic court finds the claim valid, the bank account will not be touched. — (OFNS)

## Third World goes for the gun

By Ian Mather

LONDON — Demand by Third World countries for weapons of all kinds shows no sign of abating. Indeed, of the 10 largest permanent military establishments in the world, six are in the developing rather than the developed world.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies' annual *Military Balance*, published on Sept. 18, lists China (with 4.45 million people in its armed forces), India (1.1 million), Vietnam (one million), North Korea (678,000), South Korea (600,000) and Pakistan (438,000) among the world's top 10 military powers, along with the Soviet Union (3.7 million), the United States (two million), Turkey (567,000) and West Germany (495,000).

Despite the low per capita income in these Third World countries, substantial arms programs are being pushed ahead, as a result of real or perceived conflicts.

India, for instance, is buying modern T-72 tanks, helicopters and MiG-25 aircraft from the Soviet Union, and developing an impressive manufacturing capability through licensing agreements.

Although the United States and the Soviet Union

still transfer large quantities of weapons to their traditional clients, there have been some significant shifts from previous patterns.

Iraq, while continuing to buy arms from the Soviet Union, has turned to France for helicopters, some strike aircraft and missiles. Kuwait, on the other hand, has bought missiles (surface-to-surface and surface-to-air) from the Soviet Union.

Britain is selling 278 Shih tanks to Jordan, while Saudi Arabia has contracted to buy AMX-10P infantry combat vehicles and anti-aircraft systems from France.

Both North and South Yemen and Syria are receiving large quantities of Soviet weapons, while the United States is arming Egypt as well as Israel.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, while contributing substantially to the general sense of international concern, has not yet begun to influence the flow of arms to Third World countries.

The institute says there is no evidence of major arms supplies to the fighters from outside Afghanistan, yet the fighters, equipped mainly with weapons from defecting Afghan forces, are well able to contest control of large areas of the country. (OFNS)

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

Sunday's newspapers led with stories on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, giving prominence to the arrival of Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq in Tehran on his mission as a member of the Islamic goodwill committee seeking to stop fighting between the two countries. In a lead story, *Al Yom* reported that the Iraqi army has taken control of the northern and middle part of the Shatt Al-Arab river and the Iranians are giving a tough resistance in the south and the Abadan area. The U.N. Security Council's call on Iran and Iraq for an immediate ceasefire was headlined by *Okaz*.

In a front-page story, *Al Bilad* reported the royal approval for the award of the Faisal Medal and other military medals to a number of officers. *Al Medina* said in a page-one story that the U.N. General Assembly's current session would reinforce Israel's isolation at the international level. *Okaz* used on its front page Iran's reported rejection of mediation by an Islamic goodwill mission. *Al Jazirah* gave page-one play to Syria's unconditional approval of the flow of the Iraqi oil across its territory. A meeting on the Pilgrimage security plan, which was to be chaired by Interior Minister Prince Naif Sunday, figured prominently on the front pages of the newspapers.

Newspaper editorials mainly discussed the Palestine issue in light of the current General Assembly session. They also looked at the Islamic mediation efforts between the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict. In an editorial,

*Al Riyadh* commented on the U.N. fact-finding committee's hearing of witnesses from the Palestinian exiles. It said that such bodies have been functioning for the past three decades, but no tangible result has ever been produced.

*Al Jazirah* noted that Israel's image has started deteriorating before the international community. It expressed the hope that, before the end of the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, Israel would find itself face-to-face with two choices. First, it would have to submit to the wishes of the international society and recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It would mean failure of the Camp David accords, after which Israel and its allies would have to revise their stances.

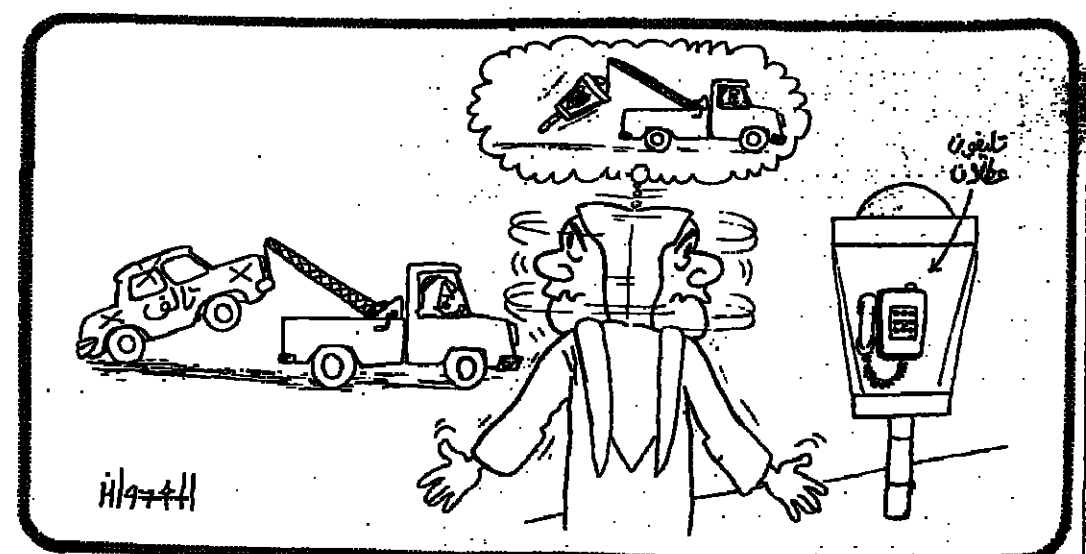
Second, should Israel not accept the first choice, it would find itself isolated and ostracized from the international society, the paper said. It added that, in such a case, Israel would be confronted with this society which would not hesitate to impose any sanctions on it.

On the same subject, *Okaz* observed that the coordination seen among the delegations at the U.N. General Assembly reaffirms the legitimacy of the Palestinian demands. With the present trend, it would be necessary to reassess international mediation in order to include peace-loving forces and exclude the superpowers which have proved they cannot survive without creating trouble at the international level. The paper

added that the U.N. ought to carry out its responsibilities according to its charter and give full protection and support to those forces which strive for peace in the Middle East.

In an editorial on the Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict, *Al Medina* noted that it is not a religious war, as neither of the two countries has declared it is fighting in the name of Islam. The paper described it as a war between the two governments ignoring religion. If the leaders of the two countries had referred to Islamic provisions, they would direct their weapons toward the actual enemy of Islam which is represented in Communism, Zionism and colonialism, the paper said. The paper urged Muslims everywhere to abide by Islamic teachings to foil the attempts of hostile elements.

Dealing with Islamic mediation in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict *Al Bilad* noted that the move has been made quickly and at a time when the Security Council is only discussing what to do. The paper highlighted Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's efforts at the United Nations as the leader of his country's delegation, and said that Saudi Arabia's move was guided by its firm belief in the need for creating peaceful and secure conditions among the Islamic states. It added that conflicts among the Islamic states benefit the enemies of Islam. The paper described the Islamic goodwill mission as a powerful initiative and hoped that its efforts would meet with success before long.



"Maybe he'll come back and haul in the telephone too!"

Al Jazirah

مكذبات لاجل



## Records local life

# Impressionist visits Kingdom

By Jacqueline Elmaleh

JEDDAH — In the second half of the nineteenth century a revolutionary aesthetic movement originating in France led the artists of the day to paint out of doors.

They attempted to capture in paint the 'impressions' that the human eye perceives in the natural contrasts of light and shade, seen in direct sunlight. A small sector of the group, which became known as the 'impressionists', began to travel further afield to find subjects of fresh interest. The sun flooded region of Provence in the south of France at first had been most popular, but soon others found their way to Tunisia and the South Seas.

Their radiant depictions of full sunlight on landscape and the scientific attitude of painting what the eye sees rather than what it knows to be there, shook the roots of the established techniques of the academies of Paris. The shock was to reverberate around the globe and make Paris the undisputed world capital of art.

Following in the footsteps of the impressionists is Daniel Du Janerand, a whimsical man of 61 years whose works are currently on display in the French Contemporary Artists Exhibition at the Jeddah Meridien Hotel. The 50 painting exposition, that runs until Thursday Oct. 2 in conjunction with the French Food Festival, is open to the public. The show comprises the talents of some 30 artists, both new and professional, represented by Galerie Guigne of Paris.

Du Janerand, who is in Jeddah with the exhibition, has already established himself in the European art scene through a long career of hard work and practice. In 1945, he participated in his first exhibition in Paris after graduation from the city's renowned 'Ecole des Beaux Arts'. Since then his paintings have been displayed in more than 40 exhibitions, both commercial and official, throughout Europe as well as Japan and the United States.

What makes Du Janerand's paintings at the Jeddah exhibition capture the attention of the viewer are his subjects. With exception to one painting of a close perspective of the Eiffel Tower, all are familiar scenes of the Kingdom. The theme of these nine oils and accompanying pastel

sketches was described by the artist as "Saudi Arabia, seen through the eyes of a visitor."

Du Janerand draws from the experience of his first visit to the Kingdom last year when he participated in the French Artists Exposition at the Riyadh Palace Hotel. The opportunity he found and the observations he made, set the life-long artist into a new group of studies. During his sojourn, Du Janerand traversed the streets of Riyadh, his eyes soliciting images from his newly found inspiration. He also took along his sketch pad on a day trip to the historic ruins of Diriyah, center of the first Saudi dynasty, located some 210 kilometers from the outskirts of the modern capital. "I search for the subject that no one sees, to find the unusual perspective," the artist said.

The oil paintings in the current Jeddah exhibition were executed in France and are the result of his preliminary studies of Riyadh and its environs last December. Working in the studio of his Paris home, sometimes from dawn to dusk, Du Janerand painted his impressions of the Kingdom through a process of reminiscent dreaming. "My inspiration comes in the same way as that of a poet," the painter said. "I must profit from the moment."

More than half of the Riyadh works were sold not long after they went on display this spring at the Galerie Guigne on fashionable Fauborg St. Honore. "Time spent on the execution of the subject has nothing to do with the perfection of the subject," Du Janerand said. "It is the visual appearance of the work that gives it success."

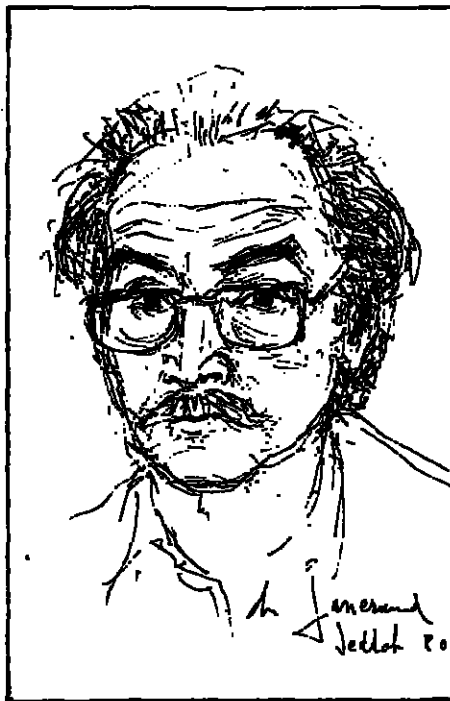
At first sight, Du Janerand's paintings, as they are displayed, appear sketchy and even careless. But at a proper distance the broken patches of colour which act and react upon each other, are blended together by the eye, causing a vibrant effect. His hues are dominated by the golden brown of the desert, imparting a radiance to the dusty ghostlike structures of Diriyah and old Riyadh.

The artist's interest seems to lie in the rendering of fugitive impressions made upon the eye in a limited time.

Color takes the place of dark shadows,



DIRIYAH



SELF PORTRAIT

often eliminating shadows even where they might naturally fall. In several works the design itself appears to be built up out of light in combination with colour. "Landscapes help one to see the lights of nature," the artist said, referring to the



OLD RIYADH

otherwise unrecognized and illusive aspects he captures with paint.

Since Du Janerand has been in Jeddah, he has been scouting the city to receive new inspiration for his work. He has also

produced several pastels of local Jeddah scenes which are on display with the Riyadh group. Perhaps the seeds have already been planted for yet another series of impressions of Saudi Arabia by the contemporary French artist.

By Stanley Meisler

OTTAWA, (LAT) — The Canadian people are engaged in a national debate to define their vision of what their country is all about. At heart, it centers on whether Canadians look on their country as a union of provinces or of people or of both.

The debate has been going on among politicians for some time, and the people of Quebec were drawn into it by their referendum last May.

Canada would not be engaged in its national debate now if Trudeau had not pledged to his fellow Quebecers that rejection of a Separatist proposal in the referendum would lead to revision of the constitution.

Now the discussion has caught the rest of the population as well.

For the general public, the catalyst was this month's constitutional conference. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the premiers of Canada's 10 provinces wrangled for six days over the future of Canada. For five of those days, the wrangling was televised by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Because the conference failed, the people of Canada may now have a more direct role in working out their country's future. Frustrated by the premiers, Trudeau decided to call parliament into session early to consider constitutional reform. Most analysts expect him to try to push some of his favorite constitutional proposals through the parliament. But there is a good chance that he will feel forced to submit his acts to a national referendum to give them legitimacy.

One of Trudeau's probable moves would be mostly symbolic: the transfer of the Canadian constitution from the British parliament to Canada. (Actually Canada has no constitution — the only documentation relating to its independence from Britain is the British North American Act of 1867, enacted by parliament in London.) But anything beyond that gesture would provoke intense controversy.

The different — often clashing — visions of Canada were proclaimed, sometimes with passion, at the conference.

In long and futile argument about the preamble to a new constitution, Trudeau could not accept any phrasing that suggested Canada was a free association of provinces. "We hold that Canada is a free association of peoples, not of provinces," Trudeau said. "And there is a world of difference in that."

From time to time during the conference Trudeau set down his vision of Canada, almost in a professional way. He first of all emphasized that he regarded the powers of the provinces in Canada as far too large — they needed to be held in check and perhaps reduced.

"We know that in Canada we are living in the most decentralized federation in the world," Trudeau said. "We also know that a much higher proportion of public funds are spent in Canada by the provinces and the municipalities... than by the federal government... the provinces have enormous power now. They have... more power under our constitution than any of the component parts of any other federal government in the world."

The prime minister refused to accept the theory that the 10 provinces, even when acting together, had a greater right to express the national will than did the central government. Trudeau contended that there was a national will that was greater than that expressed by the provinces.

"There is a national interest which transcends regional interests," said Trudeau. "...When there is a conflict between the national interest and the provincial interest, the national interest must prevail because Canada is more than just the sum of its parts, more than the sum of 10 provinces, more than the sum of 10 regional economies. It is

## A national debate rages

# Who and what is Canada?

one view that I hold dearly. "The view we have heard," Trudeau went

"There is a national interest which transcends regional interests," said Trudeau. "...When there is a conflict between the national interest and the provincial interest, the national interest must prevail because Canada is more than just the sum of its parts, more than the sum of 10 provinces, more than the sum of 10 regional economies. It is one view that I hold dearly."

on, "Is that when all provinces agree that some powers should be taken away from the federal government — giving to one his barrels of fish and the other his barrels of oil and the other his jurisdiction over family law and the other his jurisdiction over international trade and so on — the federal government should give in."

"I denied the right to hold that we should accept a theory that when the provinces are unanimous on something, we must say, 'aye, aye, sir,' that's not my view of Canada."

The 10 premiers did not always express their vision of Canada as Trudeau. But there is little doubt most of them believe that any consensus among them represents the national will of Canada. That national will, in their view, is obstructed when the prime minister refuses to go along with them.

On the day before the close of the conference, for example, the premiers, after some bargaining, reached an agreement about demanding a few increased powers for themselves. At the same time, they could reach no

agreement on giving into any of the demands made by Trudeau for a Bill of Rights and a greater economic union. They presented this package to Trudeau as a compromise and professed disappointment when he rejected it because it offered him nothing.

Premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta praised the package because it "reflects the provinces not grasping for themselves, but respecting the views of others." It did not seem to matter to him that the package failed to respect the views of the federal government.

With the notable exception of Premier William Davis of Ontario, whose province has 36 per cent of the population of Canada, most premiers argued that the central government had far too much power now and that the country would benefit if the provinces became even stronger.

Premier Rene Levesque of Quebec, a Separatist who enjoyed a good deal of rapport with the other premiers at the conference, described Trudeau's idea of federalism as "a central government that pokes its nose everywhere and is authoritarian."

Again and again, premiers would express the philosophy that a healthy Canada depended on the health of its provinces. "Strong provinces make a viable Canada," said Premier Peckford of Newfoundland on the second day of the conference. "Canada is strong if its parts are strong. Canada is weak if its parts are weak," he said on the last day of the conference.

At times, however, Premier Peckford and

Premier Lougheed seemed to equate the strength of Canada not with the total strength of all provinces, but with the strength of their own province alone.

Alberta has collected enormous revenues because of its oil, and Premier Lougheed fears that, through one way or another, the federal government intends to tap some of those revenues.

In much the same way, Newfoundland, in defiance of all international convention, claims ownership of all the offshore oil up to 200 miles out of sea. In other federations like the United States and Australia, such offshore oil is under the jurisdiction of the central government.

Premier Allan Blakeney of Saskatchewan, the only premier who is a member of the Socialist New Democratic Party, tried to steer a middle course between the vision of Canada presented by Trudeau and by most of the other premiers.

Blakeney did not believe the national will resided either with the premiers or the prime minister. "On major matters," he said, "We need a double majority — one of the citizens and the other of the regional will." The view of the majority of citizens, he said, could be expressed through the federal parliament. But, he went on, "We don't have a mechanism for determining the regional will."

Blakeney, by bringing up the double majority, was expressing a classic definition of federalism. The United States, another federation, expressed that double majority through the make-up of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. But Canada does not have an institution like the U.S. Senate. The views of the provinces are expressed only when the premiers come to a conference and confront the federal government.

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## Rightists blamed for Munich blast

MUNICH, West Germany, Sept. 28 (Agencies) — The death toll has risen to 14 after two of the 141 persons injured in the bomb blast at the Munich Oktoberfest died in the hospital, police reported.

A woman speaking with a strong French accent phoned the Munich offices of two newspapers claiming "the right from Bologna" was responsible for the attack. In Bologna, Italy, over 80 persons died in a railroad station bomb blast attributed to right-wing terrorists last month. Police said they were checking the calls, but were not taking them too seriously.

Bavarian State Interior Minister Gerold Tandler said the Munich bomb was the work of a professional. He said it was probably made by terrorists.

Meanwhile, thousands of drinkers swilled their beer and munched roast chicken at the beer festival after city council workers cleared away debris left by the blast.

A piece of paper reading "Here died the innocents" lay on the asphalt next to a bouquet of red roses marking the spot where the explosion occurred. "If you still feel like visiting the Oktoberfest, think about the children, women and men who died there," the anonymous note said. But all the booths damaged in the blast had been replaced, and a dense crowd continued to dance to Bavarian music. As children thronged to ride on the roller coaster and the ferris wheel, their lederhosen-clad parents consumed Munich's famed beer at the picturesque fest. Saturday's big Munich-Hamburg soccer game was as hot a topic as the bombing.

Despite the phone messages, speculation was rife as to who had committed the attack. West Germans immediately thought of the extreme-leftist Baader-Meinhof gang. "The terrorists have always criticized the Oktoberfest as a symbol of West German capitalism celebrating money and nationalism," one woman explained.

Although there were no apparent security precautions at the festival entrance police said that there would be increased surveillance for the remainder of the two-week-long fete, which ends on the first Sunday of October. Austrian authorities said that border controls had been tightened along the frontier with West Germany.

It was decided to halt the festivities for one day only on Tuesday when funeral services will be held for the victims.

The Munich daily newspaper *Abendzeitung* reported that police arrested several members of the banned "Hoffmann Defense Group" during an escape attempt across the German-Austrian border. It also said that a car was found from which the Munich explosion was or was planned to be electrically triggered.

Police declined details about the *Abend-*

zeitung report, saying the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe ordered a news ban on the subject. Unconfirmed reports said police searched the lavish, castle-like Nuerberg home of Karl Heinz Hoffmann, a painter who liked to appear in public in Nazi-type uniform. Police also declined to confirm this report.

It was the worst bomb attack in West Germany since World War II. A Swiss, a Briton and, police believe, two Austrians, were killed. The victims included three children aged six, eight and 10.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, President Karl Carstens and politicians of all major parties condemned the attack near the main entrance to the Oktoberfest, an annual festival popular with Germans and tourists for 170 years. Bavarian authorities have offered \$55,000 for clues leading to the bombers.

Tandler said the bomb weighed between one and three kilos. Flames shot into the air when it exploded, the area shook and a clock stopped at 10.19. Riders in a roller coaster said they were lifted from their seats.

Thousands of drinkers inside the vast beer tents were unaware of the chaos outside, the noise drowned out by brass bands and the sounds of revelry. At dawn, city council workers sluiced away debris and laid new flagstones in the pavement where the bomb left a deep crater.



Franz Josef Strauss

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, chairman of the ruling Social Democratic Party, said the bomb attack should not be turned into an issue in the campaign for the chancellorship up for grabs Oct. 5. But there seemed little chance of this as Franz Josef Strauss, conservative candidate for the chancellorship and Bavarian state president, accused Interior Minister Gerhart Baum in a newspaper interview of demoralizing the country's security services and making terrorism seem harmless.

The Oktoberfest continued to draw thousands of visitors at the weekend. Mayor Erich Kiesl ignored calls for its suspension.

### Briton gets lead

## Movie on Gandhi planned



Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (R) — British stage actor Ben Kingsley will play Mahatma Gandhi in a big-budget movie the first to be devoted to the father of Indian independence, according to *India Today* magazine.

The film, *Gandhi*, an Indo-British co-production, will be directed by Britain's Sir Richard Attenborough, who until now had kept his choice for the part of Gandhi a closely-guarded secret. The director, who discussed the film with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi earlier this year, had only let it be known that all Indian characters would be played by Indians or actors of Indian origin.

Kingsley, who joined the Royal Shakespeare Company in London in 1976, has an Indian grandfather.

The producers have already announced that the film will also star Britain's Sir Lawrence Olivier, Sir Alec Guinness and Sir John Gielgud and American actor Gene Hackman. The Indian government, which has agreed to invest about \$8 million in the \$25 million production, will receive 30 per cent of the proceeds.

## Two killed in attack in Salisbury

SALISBURY, Sept. 28 (AP) — Two men were killed and 25 others wounded Saturday when unidentified attackers hurled grenades and fired automatic weapons into a crowded hotel bar and restaurant, police reported.

The Feather's Hotel, the scene of the incident, is a favorite meeting place for both whites and blacks in Salisbury's suburb of Mabelreign. Police said all of the victims were black and that 12 of the wounded were in critical condition. The bar-restaurant floor was covered in blood and the walls were riddled with bullet holes, police said.

The attackers arrived in a vehicle, lobbed grenades and then fired into the hotel before escaping, investigators said. Shell casings, found in the parking lot indicated the weapons used were Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles of the type used by black nationalist guerrillas here before Zimbabwe became an independent, black majority ruled nation last April. Police said they were unable to determine a motive for the attack.

The black majority government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has been hard-pressed to contain growing violence from bandits and disaffected black nationalist guerrillas housed in rural camps since the country became independent last April.

On Thursday, a white farmer was gunned down in cold blood on his farm by black gunmen armed with automatic weapons.

Mugabe announced Saturday that his government will dismantle assembly points in the bush and resettle some 22,000 guerrillas in urban areas.

Mugabe, who was elected in British-supervised elections in February, told a rally of his supporters in the eastern city of Umtali that strong measures would be taken against people threatening the peace in Zimbabwe.

Many of the guerrillas are to be housed, with their arms, in fenced compounds in two black townships near Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Mugabe has been anxious to maintain good will with the nation's 5,500 white farming community because it produces most of the country's food and earns the bulk of its export earnings.

## League presses for more debates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (APF) — The League of Women Voters, which has been trying for several weeks to arrange a televised debate among the three candidates for the White House, urged here that disputes over details be ended and a date fixed for the encounter.

Ruth Hinerfeld, who issued the appeal for the League, admitted that the chances of a big debate taking place before the elections on Nov. 4 were not good.

Republican Ronald Reagan and independent John Anderson appeared in a debate last Sunday at Baltimore but President Jimmy Carter refused to participate, saying that he preferred to meet Reagan first and alone. The president agreed Thursday to debate Reagan and then participate in a three-man affair later. But Reagan rejected that proposal.

In her appeal, Mrs. Hinerfeld urged the public to put pressures on the candidates to participate in the debates.

The vice-presidential candidates also have been dodging a debate. The advisers of Republican candidate George Bush have said that an encounter with vice-President Walter Mondale scheduled Thursday at Louisville, Kentucky, probably would not occur.

Bush's aides said they did not see why vice-presidential candidates should engage in debates if the men leading the parties' tickets would not do so. The League of Women Voters, which is organizing the vice-presidential debate, has arranged a meeting for Monday to work out an agreement.

## Asians foresee Cambodia parley

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 28 (AP) — Asian sources predicted here Saturday that the U.N. General Assembly in its current session would call for an international conference early next year to bring peace and a political settlement to Cambodia.

The well-placed sources, speaking privately, added, however, that they did not believe the conference would take place because they expected Vietnam would refuse to attend.

Vietnamese troops took over Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, in January 1979, chased out the Pol Pot Cambodian government, and installed the Heng Samrin Cambodian government there in its place. They remain, resisting the guerrilla war Pol Pot is waging from the countryside. A Pol Pot delegation retains Cambodia's U.N. seat.

The situation in Cambodia is on the assembly's agenda as a carryover from last fall's session, where the subject was raised by Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

A resolution has been circulated under the sponsorship of those five plus Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Pakistan, Nepal and the Comoro Islands. The pending proposal goes farther than the resolution the assembly adopted last year calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia.

The new resolution, using the U.N. name for Cambodia, would have the assembly decide "to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea which should involve the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned with the conflict, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean problem."



CRACKED: A boy stands on cracked pavement around an apartment building in Matsudo, Japan, after a series of earthquakes last week. Two persons died of shock brought on by the quakes.

### Recalls envoys

## Castro hits Bosch verdict

MIAMI, Sept. 28 (AP) — Cuban President Fidel Castro, angered by a Venezuelan court's decision to acquit Dr. Orlando Bosch and three other men accused in a 1976 bombing that killed 73 people aboard a Cuban airliner, announced Saturday he has recalled his government's diplomats from Venezuela.

Castro, current head of the nonaligned nations movement, also called on Iraq and Iran to consider the possible "catastrophic consequences" their week-old war holds for other Third World nations.

Castro's harshest words in the speech, broadcast by Havana Radio and monitored in Miami, were reserved for the Venezuelan leaders, who he denounced as "hypocritical Pharisees."

He bitterly attacked the Venezuelan acquittal of four suspects, including Bosch, self-proclaimed "mastermind" of anti-Castro terrorism, in the explosion of a Cuban airliner over Barbados. If ratified by a higher military court, the decision will free Bosch from the Caracas jail where he has been held since Oct. 8, 1976.

Stopping short of breaking off relations

### Encephalitis toll 54

KATMANDU, Nepal, Sept. 28 (AP) — The death toll rose to 54 in an epidemic of encephalitis, or sleeping sickness, in southern Nepal as the Nepalese National News Agency reported that 40 more children had died. The agency said that 105 people had been hospitalized with the disease in the town of Bhairahawa.

entirely, Castro said. "We have given instructions to our personal diplomat and to the rest of the Cuban personnel that transacts some activity over there, 27 in all, to return to Cuba."

A higher military court will review the Bosch case next month. Castro indicated that the review would determine whether Cuba maintains relations with Venezuela.

### Air force secretary cites Titan deterrent

WICHITA, Kansas, Sept. 28 (AP) — The chance of nuclear missile accidents, such as the one earlier this month in Arkansas, must be weighed against the danger of Soviet attack, U.S. Air Force Secretary Hans Mark said.

"We need to think very carefully before we make any statements about replacing it (the Titan II missile system)," Mark told a group of about 100 public officials and citizens at a briefing in Wichita on Saturday.

Mark spent about 45 minutes explaining what occurred when a Titan II missile silo exploded Sept. 19 near Damascus, Arkansas, killing one person and injuring 21 others.

The secretary then fielded questions from the audience for another 45 minutes.

The accident was of special interest to Wichita officials because 18 Titan II missiles are located in the surrounding countryside. Two years ago, a propellant leak at one silo killed two airmen, injured 29 and forced the evacuation of 400 residents.



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## Ottawa nervous about Yukon wealth

# Canada's forbidding goldfield asks for provincial status

WHITEHORSE, Canada Sept. 28 (LAT) — From time to time, many residents of the Yukon Territory — though far from all — utter about their "colonial" status, cry out against the insensitivity of federal officials, and demand the right to run their own affairs as a province of Canada.

For a few months in 1979, it seemed as if provincial status might be near. Joe Clark of the Progressive Conservative Party was prime minister of Canada. He had promised a referendum on turning the territory into a province — much the way territory of Alaska became a state in the United States 20 years earlier.

But Clark's government fell in the House of Commons at the end of the year, and Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Liberal Party were returned to power in a federal election a few months later. Asked several years ago when the Yukon would become a province, Trudeau replied, "Not in my lifetime." The 60-year-old Trudeau has given no indication since that he has changed his mind.

The Yukon is a territory of breathtaking beauty, a mountainous, primeval wilderness of snow white in winter and pine green in summer. But the Yukon has a significant problem. It is an enormous area, of perhaps great wealth, but it has few people.

Almost the size of Texas, the territory is believed to possess resources that could be tapped for enormous riches. "We don't know what our resources are," said Chris Pearson, government leader of the Yukon, in a recent interview.

Some of the resources, however, are difficult to get at. For example, there is a deposit of 20 billion tons of iron ore, one of the largest in the world, but it is too far from the sea and markets for a commercial company to mine it in the "severe cold."

At the moment, few people live in the Yukon — 21,400 by federal count, 25,062 by territorial count — and most of them tend to be temporary residents. Trudeau is in no mood yet to turn over to them the wealth that, in his view, still belongs to the people of Canada as a whole. Under Canadian constitutional law, a province controls all the resources beneath its soil. Trudeau is having enough trouble now with the fiercely possessive government of the province of Alberta, which is rich in oil.

While they may not accept Trudeau's argument whole, a large number of Yukoners agree that they should move toward provincial status slowly. Yukoners, in fact, seem divided on the issue of the pace of political development. In any case, Yukoners can hardly expect provincial status until the federal government finally completes its protracted negotiations with the Indians of the Yukon to settle their claims for land, financial compensation, and special status.

The history of the Yukon is the history of



Trudeau: No provincial status in his lifetime

unrealized expectations. The Klondike gold rush just before the end of the last century brought thousands of fortune hunters into the Yukon. In 1899, the population of the miners' town of Dawson City was greater than the population of all of the Yukon now. The Canadian government was so fearful then that the influx might lead to a permanent settlement of American gold miners and to American annexation that it passed a law organizing the area into a "territory" and sent troops and Royal Canadian Mounted Police there to assert Canadian sovereignty.

But the rush never settled the Yukon the way a gold rush settled California. The Yukon was simply too cold, too remote, and too forbidding. Whitehorse holds the record for the coldest recorded temperature in Canada — 62 degrees below zero. By 1921, the total population of the entire Yukon was only 4,000. World War II, the construction of the Alaska Highway, and postwar mining increased the population slowly until it reached its present size — about that of a small town.

It is not surprising that Yukoners, who like to call the rest of the world "outside," have some of the attitudes of people who live in a small town. "It's a small big community," said Mrs. Ione Christensen, the former commissioner of the Yukon who, unlike most Yukoners, was born in the territory. "You're totally involved in everything that's going on. When you go outside, the first two days you feel sure you are going to be arrested for being too friendly."

Over the years, there has been a steady advance toward self-rule. A major step came in 1979 when former Prime Minister Clark removed executive powers from the hands of the federally-appointed commissioner and gave them to a kind of cabinet made up of



LAND OF EXPECTATIONS: The Yukon Territory, in the frigid Canadian northwest, has long held out the promise of riches to those hardy enough to brave its rugged environment. Gold, timber, lead, and zinc all have attracted fortune-hunters and continue to keep hopes alive that the region could succeed as Canada's 12th province.

members of the legislative assembly elected by the voters of the Yukon. The federal government still retained a power of veto, but Mrs. Christensen, the commissioner then, resigned in protest. A fourth-generation Yukoner and a Liberal, Mrs. Christensen believed that Clark was moving too quickly.

With Trudeau back in office, the Yukon government of Chris Pearson, a 49-year-old Progressive Conservative, seems more concerned with holding on to its present powers than extending them. "Provincial status is like a far-off, distant goal," Pearson said in an interview in his office in the modern territorial government building of Whitehorse.

The so-called colonial status strains relations, and Yukoners are quick to cite examples of bullying by Ottawa. "Ottawa," said Mrs. Christensen, "is perceived as the unfeeling giant in the east." The latest controversy centers on an agreement-in-principle negoti-

ated by the federal government and the Eskimos of the Northwest Territories without consulting the Yukon government. The agreement, a tentative settlement of land claims, awards half the Yukon coastline on the Beaufort Sea to the Eskimos. The Yukon government has launched a campaign to overturn the agreement, which according to one Yukon official, is seen as further evidence "of the high-handed tactics of the federal government, of Ottawa always stomping on us."

Since the population of the Yukon is so small, its economy, based on mining, tourism, and government, is sensitive and fragile and veers strongly with what seem like little events. The closing of an asbestos plant, the strike at a lead zinc mine and the poor management of a tiny railroad are all events that by themselves endangered the economy of the Yukon in the last few years.

Yukoners had been anticipating a boom with the planned construction of the Alaska Highway Pipeline to transport natural gas from Alaska to the United States. But construction has been delayed, and many residents of Whitehorse, who went on a building spree to take advantage of the expected arrival of pipeline workers, now have unsold houses on their hands.

For years, many Canadians have been predicting large-scale economic development of the north, and there is some expectation in the Yukon that, once the pipeline construction begins, development can finally get under way.

But the Indian land claims hang over all visions of the future. It is nearly impossible, for example, for a farmer to lease land from the government now. The government doesn't want to commit land that might belong to the Indians.

The Indians of the Yukon never signed any treaty ceding land to the British or Canadian governments, and the Canadian government recognizes that the Indians have a legitimate right to land and to compensation for land taken in the past. The issues of just how much land and just how much money have been in negotiation between the federal government and the council of Yukon Indians for several years.

As the talks have gone on, according to a Yukon government official close to the negotiations, the Indians have become more radical and have started to demand that their future political status be negotiated as well. The council of Yukon Indians wants the 6,000 Indians of the territory to have the right to legislate for themselves on some matters — a kind of sovereignty — when the Yukon becomes a province. They do not want the white majority to control their lives the way white majorities control the lives of Indians in the 10 Canadian provinces. "It's not good enough," said David Porter, the 26-year-old vice president of the council, "what you have in the south."

Although Yukon officials sit on the federal government's side during the negotiations, some white Yukoners fear that Ottawa may give in too easily to Indian demands. Flo Whyard, a former member of the legislative assembly and a former newspaper editor, said, in an interview, "There seems to be some people in the federal government who are scared to be seen refusing Indian demands."

One problem is that the negotiations have been secret with almost no announcements or leaks to the press about what has gone on. "I hate it," said Whyard, "when they go outside sneaking around hotel rooms, in secret...someday when they announce the final agreement, there are going to be people shocked to death at the size of the final price."

Government leader Pearson acknowledged that the final cost, which could, he said, reach "billions of dollars," might shock Yukoners. But he also pointed out that the money would come from the federal, not the Yukon, treasury.

## New rush lucrative, secretive

DAWSON CITY, Canada, Sept. 28 (LAT) — There is a new rush to the Klondike these days as inflated prices make it worthwhile once more for miners to dig by the mountain creeks of the Yukon Territory for gold.

There are Yukoners who liken the modern excitement to the great Klondike gold rush of 1897 and 1898. But they have not read their history very well. Statistics can be marshalled to prove that the amount of land claimed or the value of the gold mined is greater now than it was then. But there is little now of the almost insane frenzy that drove tens of thousands of men north at the turn of the century. The modern Klondike gold rush is in the hands of a few hundred miners who depend on bulldozers instead of pans and shovels, and there is a businesslike steadiness to it all.

For most of this century, few miners bothered with the gold that was left from the 1890's rush. In all of 1971, miners staked only 84 new claims in the Klondike, bringing the total number of claims to 940. But, in last year alone, miners staked 2,164 new claims, a figure that may be topped this year. There are now almost 7,000 claims in the hands of miners. The total land claimed is a bit more than all the land that was staked in 1899 under 18,000 claims.

In 1900, the best year on record, miners took out \$22 million worth of gold from the Klondike claims. Gold was worth less than \$20 an ounce then. In 1980, with gold priced more than 30 times higher, the Klondike miners should beat the record. But no one is sure by how much. A great deal of secretiveness covers the dealings over gold in Dawson City.

In the spring and summer, the population is swelled by miners, their employees, tourists, and the temporary workers hired to serve the miners and tourists.

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## For the next few years

## W. Europe set for economic slowdown

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (WP) — Once again the major industrial nations of the world appear to be entering a significant economic slowdown. While the downturn may be less severe than the 1974-75 recession, observers are concerned that slow growth and high unemployment will dominate the global economy for the next few years.

The pattern of the decline is not precisely equal. Actual recessions are occurring in the United States, Britain and Canada. Milder dips are expected in West Germany and Italy, while Japan and France are expected to avoid an economist's classic recession, suffering a kind of standstill until the beginning of 1981.

According to some analysts, that means Western Europe as a whole, contrasted with earlier expectations, has entered a real recession at a time when the U.S. economy is still on a downward course.

Politicians and economists until recently had been predicting that — in contrast to 1974-75 — the various leading economies would not follow a "synchronized" cycle of recession and recovery. It was hoped that the existence of strength in at least a few major economies would save the world from a serious global downturn.

But now, for Europe as a whole, figures gathered by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. indicate that second-quarter industrial production may have fallen at a 5 per cent rate from the first quarter. "This means that the industrial economies of America and Europe are more synchronous than has widely been supposed," according to the Morgan analysis. "Europe's current recession seems to be only some three months behind America's, a lag similar to that of 1974-75."

The slowdown in activity in the industrial countries, according to the International Monetary Fund, "threatens to halt the expansion of world trade, and to develop into another international recession." It happens, the IMF points out, the less developed countries that depend heavily on a flow of their exports to the industrial world will be hit the hardest.

The growing deficits of the poorer oil-importing countries — and how to finance those deficits — loom as the biggest policy issue confronting the IMF and the World Bank, which begin their annual meeting here at the end of the month.

Some observers are not yet ready to put a flat-out "recession" label on events in Europe. In Germany and Italy, for example, it is true that after a spectacular first quarter, economic activity dropped precipitately and is likely to be soft for the rest of the year. In both countries export demand — a main support for economic growth — has suffered badly. Nonetheless, economists Otto Eckstein of Data Resources Inc. and Rimmer de Vries of Morgan Guaranty freely describe the German and Italian situations as "recession".

But assistant U.S. Treasury Secretary C. Fred Bergsten doesn't agree. His figures indicate that for the year as a whole, the German economy will show a fractional plus for real gross national product.

As for the fears relating to "synchronization" of recession, Bergsten said in an interview that the weaker trend in Europe will be offset by the expected U.S. recovery next year. "The real risk," Bergsten said, "is that you might get a sort of stagnation setting in for a number of years, and with the oil problem, that is a possibility."

The International Finance Corp. (A World Bank affiliate) said in its annual report recently, "The disappearance of cheap energy is the dominant economy fact and paramount problem of our times."

According to Lawrence Krause of the Brookings Institution, in a forecast written for the Goldman, Sachs Co., the average 1980 price of oil, running 64 per cent over the 1979 price, is still working its way through the economic system.

In Europe as well as in the United States, the sharp rise in oil prices has caused a decline in consumer spending. Meanwhile, tight monetary and fiscal policies aimed at curbing the oil-induced inflation have slowed down the economic activity and added to the jobless rolls.

With tax burdens rising, the amount of money left over for consumers to spend hasn't kept pace with price increases. This pattern has been marked in Germany and England and is getting under way in Italy.

Japan appears to have made the best adjustment, even though it is more dependent on oil imports than any other major industrial nation. Krause attributes this to more skillful government economic management, which focuses on "preventing domestic inflation, and by promoting structural adjustment rather than preventing it." Japan has maintained its highly competitive international record, although its exports could suffer next year if a truly global recession develops.

According to the IMF's annual report, the actual declines in the U.S., Canadian, and British economies will drag the overall growth rate of the industrial countries down to no more than 1 per cent this year, with nothing better in view for 1981.

At the opposite end of the scale from Japan, the British economy is in a deep funk, despite the administration by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of what was supposed to be the magically soothing force of the Milton Friedman School of Economics.

According to the British newspaper *The Guardian*, unemployment in Britain is now at the highest level since 1955, with half of the jobless under the age of 24. Although British politicians have laid the blame for the nation's deepening recession on a spillover from worldwide troubles, *The Guardian* says:

"The truth is that our industries are laying off workers because our domestic demand for their products has fallen, and their share of (the) home market has been eroded by imports. That, in turn, is directly attributable to restrictive government policy."

The French economy will be stalled for the rest of the year, according to economist Sara Johnson of Data Resources Inc., but will not stumble into a major recession. Tax-stimulating programs announced in July by Prime Minister Raymond Barre are almost sure to be supplemented before next spring's French presidential elections.

Seeking a silver lining in all this gloom and doom, analysts focus on the fact that the biggest share of the external deficits among the rich nations is being borne by the strongest economy in Europe — West Germany — and by Japan.

## Followed by Switzerland, W. Germany

## Survey finds U.S. most creditworthy

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP) — The United States is once again the most creditworthy nation in the world, according to a survey of international bankers, out-ranking Switzerland and West Germany.

*Institutional Investor*, a monthly financial magazine which started making the surveys last year, notes that "after its embarrassing slide into third place six months ago, the American recovery may have had more to do with the economic difficulties of number two Switzerland and number three West Germany than with any resurgence of banker confidence in the U.S."

"Other than that," the magazine notes in its September edition, "the top ten rankings have been virtually unchanged, except for the United Kingdom's exchange of places with the Netherlands," from eighth to seventh place.

"The biggest loser, not surprisingly, was Iran, which dropped from 72 to 89th place over the past year. Following tight behind was revolution-racked Liberia, which fell from 69th to 80th place in the last six months alone. And the third biggest loser was South Korea, whose continued internal strife obviously figured larger in bankers' minds than the country's economic potential." South Korea dropped from 30th to 43rd place.

The ratings in the latest survey "show that bankers are gloomier than ever," the magazine observes. "The average rating worldwide has slipped three points in the last year and 1.1 points in the past six months to 52.3" (out of a maximum of 100).

"Another shadow looms over creditworthiness: that of Afghanistan. Why else would the credit rating of an economic superpower like the Soviet Union fall nine points in the past year, dropping the USSR from 17th to 27th place? And Afghanistan certainly didn't make life any easier for Poland, already burdened by deepening economic ills; the country's rating plunged 12.4 points in the past year (the fourth largest drop) and its ranking has fallen from 59th to 71st place. Afghanistan can also be blamed for Hungary's slide from the 35th to 41st slot in the past 12 months.

"The bankers' disillusionment over the slowing up of China's economic development seems to have finally registered in the credit ratings: after climbing from 27th to 20th in the March ratings, China has slipped back to 24th place."

*Institutional Investor* based its ratings on the ratings given each country by about 100 of the world's most influential banks weighted according to each bank's relative standing in the field of international lending. The credit rating of each country affects the amount of interest its government has to pay for an international bank loan.

The top ten countries in the latest survey by *Institutional Investor*:

Ranking	Country	Credit Rating
1	United States	96.6
2	Switzerland	97.7
3	W. Germany	97.7
4	Japan	95.2
5	Canada	93.0
6	France	91.7
7	Netherlands	90.6
8	U.K.	90.2
9	Australia	89.5

10 10 Norway 88.9

11 11 Italy 87.6

12 12 Belgium 86.9

13 13 Sweden 85.3

14 14 Finland 76.6

15 15 Denmark 75.8

16 16 Ireland 74.4

17 17 Spain 73.4

18 18 Greece 62.1

19 19 Iceland 58.7

20 20 Portugal 54.9

21 21 Yugoslavia 53.5

22 22 Czechoslovakia 52.1

23 23 Hungary 51.7

24 24 Poland 51.7

25 25 Romania 51.7

26 26 Bulgaria 51.7

27 27 North Korea 51.7

28 28 South Korea 51.7

29 29 Taiwan 51.7

30 30 Indonesia 51.7

31 31 Thailand 51.7

32 32 India 51.7

33 33 Philippines 51.7

34 34 Papua New Guinea 51.7

35 35 Pakistan 51.7

36 36 North Korea 51.7

37 37 Saudi Arabia 51.7

38 38 Kuwait 51.7

39 39 U.A.E. 51.7

40 40 Qatar 51.7

41 41 Bahrain 51.7

42 42 Iraq 51.7

43 43 Oman 51.7

44 44 Israel 51.7

45 45 Jordan 51.7

46 46 Cyprus 51.7

47 47 Syria 51.7

48 48 Egypt 51.7

49 49 Lebanon 51.7

50 50 Iran 51.7

51 51 Turkey 51.7

52 52 African countries are ranked as follows:

Regional rank Global Rank Rating

1 1 South Africa 34 59.8

2 2 Algeria 44 56.6

3 3 Libya 48 54.0

4 4 Nigeria 49 53.9

5 5 Tunisia 56 48.9

6 6 Ivory Coast 60 46.2

7 7 Kenya 64 43.3

8 8 Morocco 68 40.7

9 9 Gabon 74 35.1

10 10 Senegal 78 28.5

11 11 Zimbabwe 79 26.9

12 12 Liberia 86 25.6

13 13 Seychelles 83 22.3

14 14 Angola 85 20.3

15 15 Tanzania 86 18.2

16 16 Zambia 87 17.7

17 17 Sierra Leone 90 16.3

18 18 Congo 91 16.0

19 19 Sudan 92 13.1

20 20 Ethiopia 94 12.5

21 21 Uganda 97 8.1

22 22 Zaire 98 7.9

## Fiat suspends layoff plan

TURIN, Italy, Sept. 28 (Agencies) — The Fiat car company said Saturday it has suspended for three months proceedings for mass dismissals in an attempt to defuse a major labor conflict following Italy's new government crisis. But an official company statement said it would go ahead with plans of temporarily laying off 24,000 workers, of not replacing retired workers and sending others into early retirement.

The announcement was made a few hours after the resignation of Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga.

The Cossiga government had been involved in lengthy and complex mediation between Fiat, Italy's largest private employer, which has been hit by a massive sales crisis, and the Metalworkers Trade Union.

The talks, still in deadlock, began after Fiat started proceedings on Sept. 11 to dismiss 14,000 of its 114,000-strong car divisions workforce.

The Fiat statement said the company was concerned about the resignation of the government and decided to freeze the dismissals until the end of the year to avoid further conflict.

Italy's Communist-dominated Trade Union federation in the first positive response to the suspension of the layoffs, Saturday night called off a four-hour general strike it had planned for Oct. 2 to protest against the Fiat company.

Fiat workers have been on strike for more than two weeks to protest against the layoff plans and have also threatened to occupy the works if Fiat did not withdraw its decision on the dismissals.

During a visit to the Fiat works Friday Italy's Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer told the workers they could count on his party's material and political support should they decide to occupy the factory.

His statement drew a sharp condemnation from the ruling Christian Democrats, who accused Berlinguer of lacking "any sense of responsibility."

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Friday

SAMA Cash Transfer

Bahraini Dinar 115.00 118.00 8.90

Belgian Franc (1,000) 184.00 184.50 184.00

Canadian Dollar 2.85 — —

Deutsche Mark (100) 169.00 170.00 169.00

Dutch Guilder (100) 4.35 4.30 —

Egyptian Pound 90.25 90.25 —

Emirati Dirham (100) 76.00 80.00 76.00

Greek Drachma (1,000) 80.00 — —

Indian Rupee (100) — — 42.90

Iranian Rial (100) — — 9.50

Israeli Lira (10,000) 40.00 39.50 39.00

Japanese Yen (1,000) 16.00 — —

Jordanian Dinar — — 11.37

Kuwaiti Dinar — — 12.44

Lebanese Lira (100) — — 97.20

Moroccan Dirham (100) — — 88.50

Pakistani Rupee (100) — — 33.75

Philippine Peso (100) — — 44.50

Pound Sterling 7.96 8.00 7.95

Qatari Riyal (100) — — 91.50

Singapore Dollar — — 1.58

Spanish Peso (1,000) — — 49.00

Swiss Franc (100) 204.00 202.50 202.25

Syrian Lira (100) — — 77.00

Turkish Lira (1,000) — — 44.00

U.S. Dollar 3.32 3.33 3.325

Yemeni Riyal (100) — — 73.15

Gold kg. 72,000.00 — —

10 Tola bar 8,400.00 — —

Silver kg. — — —

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## India to buy crude on spot market

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (R) — India has decided to buy 300,000 tons of crude oil on the world spot market, the United News of India (UNI) said Sunday, quoting official sources. The agency said the government had invited global tenders in a bid to raise its inventory of crude oil following the Iraq-Iran conflict.

But no official confirmation of this was available and a petroleum ministry spokesman described the report as speculative.

Iran and Iraq supply nearly two-thirds of India's annual oil requirement of 16 million tons.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Civil Defense Dept., Riyadh	Construction of a civil defense building in Biljishi	18	500	Nov. 16
" "	Construction of a civil defense building in Sabya	19	500	Nov. 22
" "	Construction of a civil defense building in Dammam	20	500	Nov. 23
Directorate of Civil Aviation, Jeddah	Supply of fire-fighting and rescue vehicles	—	1000	Oct. 11
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Construction of bathrooms at Mecca Municipality building in Al-Zaher	17	100	Oct. 27
Ministry of P.T.T.	Fencing and outer repairs to the cabin of international calls in Shaqraa	—	100	Oct. 7

## JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

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Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
3	Pritzwalk	Shobokshi	Containers	27.9.80
4	Char Yeung	Abdallah	ContraSteel/Plywood/Tiles	27.9.80
5	Lanka Devi	Gulf	Tea	26.9.80
6	Fairwind	S.C.S.A.	Bagged Barley	24.9.80
7	Iran Sedaghat	S.E.A.	Rice/General	23.9.80
8	Magnificence Venture	Algezihr	Flour/Onsulator/W. Reels/Gen	25.9.80
10	Tourcoing	Barber	ContraRoRo/Timber/Reefer	27.9.80
11	Ngomei Chau	Alatas	Durra	13.9.80
12	Asia Echo	Gulf	Ply/Gen/Stl. Bars/Pipes/Gen	27.9.80
14	Cape Avanti Due	Alasada	Const. Material/UM. Powder	27.9.80
16	Wibke	H.S.S.C.	Containers	27.9.80
18	Zeus — 1	Rolsco	Bulk Cement	16.9.80
19	Molda	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	27.9.80
20	Alexa	Red Sea	Contra/Cement/Sugar/Steel	24.9.80
21	Philippa	Red Sea	Gen/Marble/Machinery/Gen	26.9.80
22	Rhea	M.T.A.	Contra/Timber/Cement/Gen	27.9.80
23	Western Maid	Algezihr	Mobile Home/Bags Meal/Gen	22.9.80
24	Trifles	Alireza	Steel/General/Cement	24.9.80
25	Barber Taif	Barber	Contra/Lub. Oil/Gen/Autos	26.9.80
27	Emanuel	O.C.E.	Reefer	24.9.80
28	Passat Universal	Reefer	Reefer	25.9.80
29	Alaska	O.C.E.	Reefer	25.9.80
30	Spyros V	Alasabah	Bagged Barley	27.9.80
39	Kapetanikos	A.A.	Bagged Barley	22.9.80
42	Linden	Alireza	Containers/General	26.9.80

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Kota Sejarah	Gulf	Loading Urea	25-9-80
10	Alodallian	Kanoo	General	26-9-80
15	Mercury Lake	Kanoo	General	26-9-80
19	Theanto As	Gosaibi	Bagged Barley	21-9-80
20	New Man	Gosaibi	Bagged Cement	25-9-80
21	Asia Rose (DB)	24	Bulk Cement	24-9-80
28	Tarago	25	Containers	28-9-80
ISM	Al Motaz	Kanoo	Loading Empty	28-9-80
30	Quellin	Gosaibi	General	26-9-80
31	IBN Duraid	Kanoo	General	26-9-80
32	Fathul Khair	Kanoo	General	26-9-80
36	Peleus (DB)	SMC	Bulk Cement	26-9-80
38	Scan Crusaders	Barber	Crude Barytes	25-9-80
SCP	Barge 361	Kanoo	PIPES	27-9-80

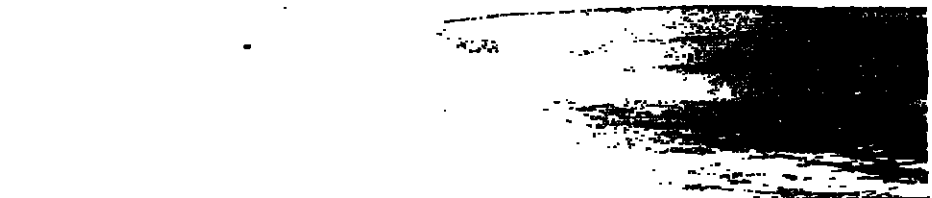
## DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT

VESSELS DISCHARGING:



NDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1980

Arab News Pictorial



**OH! MY ACHING HEAD!** It was to be a spectacular first. Speeding successfully on only one ski, Mark Voisard zoomed towards a skiing ramp. But as he mounted the ramp, he lost his balance, and in a split second disaster hit the 25-year-old champion. In a dramatic upset he somersaulted through the air, and in a very undignified manner, plunged head first into the water. Moments later Mark was rescued safely, but very shaken. The event took place at Cypress Gardens ski center in Florida.



**TRAGEDY:** Debris and smoke was all that was left of the crew and the Second World War bomber during the tragic crash during an air show at Biggin Hill, London, on Sept. 21. All seven crewmembers died instantly after the bomber smashed into a roadside grass bank after narrowly missing a street of houses. Only minutes before the tea-time disaster, police had moved dozens of fringe spectators back behind a fence near the spot. The plane had just completed its first circuit of the airfield when it appeared to get into trouble and failed to pull out of a roll just out of sight of the 40,000 spectators at the show, among them were Battle of Britain veterans.



**ROCK N ROLL QUACKER:** Rock Star Elton John, dressed as Donald Duck, performed before an estimated 200,000 people at a free concert in New York's Central Park. The flamboyantly dressed performer pounded a white piano and wore several outfits, included one that made him look like a piano, during the concert. The event was staged as a benefit for the city Parks Department. A sign above the state read "help Elton John Keep It Green."



**ANIMAL CORNER:** "Tamy" (left), is an enterprising young orangutan getting into mischief amongst a pile of pumpkins. The little fellow lives at the San Diego Zoo in California, where the pumpkins will be cut up and used for animal feed. Above, a British company has designed a "riot rug" to protect police horses from attacks by rioters. The firm came up with the idea after watching the riots in Holland when Queen Juliana abdicated. Demonstrators realizing the Amsterdam police would send in their mounted police section, armed themselves with clubs, whips and blades to unseat riders.

## Grabs middleweight crown

# Hagler cuts Minter, wins in 3

WEMBLEY, England, Sept. 28 (AP) — Marvin Hagler of the United States won the undisputed middleweight boxing title by stopping Alan Minter of England in one minute 45 seconds of the third round of a scheduled 15-round fight here Saturday night.

Hagler battered the Englishman around the ring for the second and third rounds and Minter's face was a sea of blood when Panamanian referee Carlos Berrocal called a halt.

The American forced Minter to trade punches from the start and opened two cuts around the champion's left eye in the first round. Hagler twice rocked Minter in the second and opened another nasty cut under the English fighter's nose.

Minter's corner could do nothing to stem the flow of blood and as Hagler hammered away relentlessly the referee had no option but to stop the contest.

The verdict was greeted with a barrage of beer cans and bottles from angry Minter fans among the 12,000 sell-out crowd. Minter was making his second defense of the title he won from Italian-American Vito Antuofermo in Las Vegas earlier this year.

Hagler, 28, came into the fight with a 49-2-2 record having failed in a previous bid

to wrest the title from Antuofermo when he was given a draw.

There was no doubt this time.

The battle of the southpaws had always promised to be bloody. The two men clashed in a bitter war of words before the fight and they carried their intense dislike into the ring.

Hagler's early aggression clearly surprised and angered Minter, who beat Antuofermo by keeping his distance and jabbing. He was given no chance to do that by the shaven-headed American who had won 40 of his previous contests knock-outs.

## 'Easy' fight for U.S. champ

WEMBLEY, England, Sept. 28 (AP) — "I really didn't expect it to be that easy," admitted Marvin Hagler after stopping Britain's Alan Minter in the third round here Saturday night to capture the undisputed world middleweight boxing title.

The American opened a series of cuts around Minter's face and the referee stepped in after one minute, 45 seconds of the third of the scheduled 15 rounds.

"I had trained for 15 rounds, but I knew I was the better puncher," said Hagler. "Minter fought his heart out and he went out as a good champion."

"I was really motivated. I wanted to bring him off his high-horse. I felt good and knew what to expect. All right it was on another man's turf, but that only makes the victory sweeter."

Hagler said he was surprised how easily Minter cut.

"In this game, you've got to be able to take a punch," he said. "I knew I just needed not

Minter, who had shown a tendency to cut early in his professional career, imported American cuts man Jackie McCoy to work in his corner. But even McCoy was unable to stem the flow of blood.

The Englishman did catch Hagler with lefts to the head early in the second but from that point on it was one-way traffic.

The cut under Minter's nose was deep and gushing and when Hagler opened yet another gashing wound over Minter's eye in the third it was clear that all the champion's bravery could not save his title.

## At Napa tourney

to get carried away and I'd take him out. I've fought harder and better fighters."

Hagler said he knew he had the fight won in the third. "I could see two cuts around his eyes and when I opened a big gash I knew he couldn't see."

"I don't think it was any particular punch. I put various punches in there, just working to plan."

Hagler's victory was greeted by a barrage of missiles thrown into the ring by a section of the sell-out 12,000 crowd.

There was no official post-fight ceremony as the fighters and officials scurried from the ring to escape the bottles and cans.

"That was the worst I've ever seen," said Hagler's manager, Pat Petronelli. "It was disgraceful."

"People like that hurt boxing. We'd never come back and fight in London again."

Rudi Petronelli, Hagler's trainer, said the fighter's entourage had crowded around him to prevent him being hit.

## At Napa tourney

# Crenshaw in 5-stroke lead

NAPA, Calif. Sept. 28 (AP) — Ben Crenshaw built a 7-stroke lead before taking his first bogey in two days and finished the third round of Napa's \$300,000 golf tournament with a 5-stroke edge after a 4-under-par 68 Saturday.

It was the third consecutive round at or under 68 for the 28-year-old pro, who hasn't won a tournament since January, 1979 but has finished second seven times since then.

Crenshaw's 54-hole total after Saturday's round on the 6,870-yard Silverado Country Club north course was a 15-under 201. Jack Renner surged into second place at 206 by birdying the final three holes and finishing with a 5-under 67.

"I don't imagine Ben is too scared," said Renner, who has had a rough year on the pro tour, winning \$65,101 compared to \$182,000 last season.

"The only person I have to worry about is myself," said Crenshaw.

The Napa tournament, the Anheuser-Busch Classic, offers a first prize of \$54,000.

Crenshaw has won \$183,727 so far this year, and a victory Sunday in his final tour event of the year would move him to fifth place on the money-winning list topped by Tom Watson, who has a record \$513,408.

Watson, also making his final 1980 tour appearance, posted a 70 Saturday and was in six-way tie for fifth place at 210.

J.C. Soread, with a 67, was in third place at 207, and Johnny Miller was next at 209 after shooting a 72. Joining Watson in fifth were Bob Wadkins, Lon Hinkle, Dave Eichelberger, Tom Weiskopf and Gary Hallberg.

Crenshaw had gone 46 consecutive holes without a bogey before he faltered at the 387-yard 14th Saturday, where he hit his approach shot just short of the green.



NO CHANGE: Surgery Friday didn't help Welsh boxer Johnny Owen, shown above in Los Angeles, days before his Sept. 19 fight with Lope Pintor, in which Owen received injuries that have left him in a coma since.

## Owen condition 'disappointing' after surgery

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP) — Welsh boxer Johnny Owen, knocked unconscious by Lope Pintor nine days ago, slipped into "disappointing" condition Saturday after a second round of brain surgery, hospital authorities said.

"In spite of successful surgery yesterday to relieve intracranial pressure, boxer Johnny Owen's condition is disappointing," his physician said. "California Hospital Medical Center spokeswoman Michelle Barker said. "As of now, Johnny Owen's vital signs are still unstable and he has increased dependence on life support systems. No further surgery is anticipated."

Owen, challenging Mexico's Pintor for the World Boxing Council featherweight crown on Sept. 19, suffered a blood clot on the brain when Pintor floored him with a left uppercut in the 12th round of their fight at the Olympic auditorium.

Owen, 24, from the Welsh coal-mining town of Merthyr Tydfil, underwent his first brain surgery shortly after the bout and his condition has shown no marked improvement since.

The British, Commonwealth and European 118-pound champion, Owen's loss to Pinto was only the second of his pro career. He has won 26 of 29 fights, with one draw.

## In college football

# Stanford stuns Sooners; Alabama, Ohio State win

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP) — The top-ranked Alabama Crimson Tide, No. 2 Ohio State and No. 3 Nebraska won impressively over ranked rivals but No. 4 Oklahoma was downed by Stanford 31-14 in college football action Saturday.

In other upsets, Miami of Florida shocked No. 9 Florida State 10-9; South Carolina downed No. 17 Michigan 17-14, giving the Wolverines their second straight setback, and Oregon beat No. 13 Washington 34-10.

Alabama crushed Vanderbilt 41-0 and Ohio State dropped Arizona State 38-21. Nebraska topped No. 11 Penn State 21-7. Besides Oklahoma and Florida State, the rest of the top ten fared well.

Fifth-ranked Southern California beat stubborn Minnesota 24-7; No. 6 Pittsburgh rolled over Temple 36-2, and No. 7 Georgia routed Texas Christian 34-3.

In the only night game involving a ranked team, No. 7 Texas bombed Oregon State 35-0. Notre Dame, ranked eighth, which beat Michigan last week on a last-second field goal, was idle.

In the second ten, it was No. 12 Missouri over San Diego State 31-7, 14th ranked North Carolina over No. 19 Maryland, No. 15 Arkansas over Tulsa 13-10. No. 16 UCLA over Wisconsin and Tennessee over No. 18 Auburn 42-0.

Alabama, looking for an unprecedented three consecutive national titles, was not tested by the lowly Commodores, who haven't beaten the Crimson Tide since 1969. Alabama put the game away in the second quarter when defensive back Jeremiah Castle blocked a Vanderbilt punt, picked it up and raced 43 yards for the score.

Alabama has won 24 games in a row, with 24 consecutive victories in the Southeastern Conference. It also was the 50th consecutive victory for Alabama on its home field and the 299th coaching triumph for Bear Bryant.

Art Schlichter, Ohio State's junior quarterback, set a school record with three touchdown passes in the first quarter as the Buckeyes raced to a 24-0 halftime lead over Arizona State.

Schlichter accounted for 310 of Ohio State's 491 total yards. He completed 14 of 19 passes for 271 yards, including the TD tosses, rushed 15 times for 39 yards.

Nebraska's Jarvis Redwine ran for 189 yards and two TDs, quarterback Jeff Quinn mixed it up with 12 of 16 passing for 158 yards, and a swarming defense registered nine quarterback hits in beating Penn State. But the Nittany lions contributed to their own demise with four lost fumbles and pass interceptions.

Sophomore Quarterback John Elway, running out of the shotgun formation, fired

three TD passes for Stanford, which handed Oklahoma its first home loss in 21 games. Elway hit on 14 of 25 passes for 187 yards, including a pair of scoring tosses to split end Andre Tyler. He also rushed once for a score as Stanford was playing without its star running back Darrin Nelson, who sat out with a bruised hip.

After a scoreless first quarter, Elway's passing built a 17-0 halftime edge, which the Cardinals stretched to 31-0 before Oklahoma could score. The Sooners wish-bone attack was hampered by the rain that made the artificial turf on their home field extremely slick. Oklahoma had five fumbles lost and two interceptions.

Miami posted its second straight victory over a top twenty opponent as its defense turned back Florida State's try for a two point conversion late in the game.

Second-half TDs by All-American Tailback George Rogers, who gained 112 yards on 36 carries, and fullback Johnnie Wright paced South Carolina. But it was a Michigan fumble and a fake punt that backfired which opened the door for South Carolina. Michigan was leading 14-3 when its drive at the start of the second half ended with a fumble into the South Carolina end zone.

South Carolina then drove 80 yards, capped by Rogers 3-yard TD plunge. Michigan took the ensuing kickoff but failed to get a first down on a fake punt of a fourth-and-one situation at its own 29. South Carolina took seven plays to score the winning TD, Wright's 1-yard five.

Marcus Allen rushed for 216 yards and a pair of fourth quarter TDs and pace Southern Cal, unbeaten in its last 23 games, over Minnesota, which was shut out by Ohio State last week.

## Portisch past Karpov after tie in chess match

TILBURG, Netherlands, Sept. 28 (AP) — A lackluster draw with black against Holland's Gennadi Sosonko brought Lajos Portisch of Hungary on top of the standings in the "Interpolis" chess tournament here Saturday.

With 4½ points for an unbeaten record of five draws and two victories, the Hungarian grandmaster is half a point ahead of world champion Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, whose seventh-round encounter with Sweden's Ulf Andersson was adjourned after 60 moves from a Queen's Indian opening. Immediately following on a shared third place are former Soviet world champion Boris Spassky and Holland's Jan Timman.

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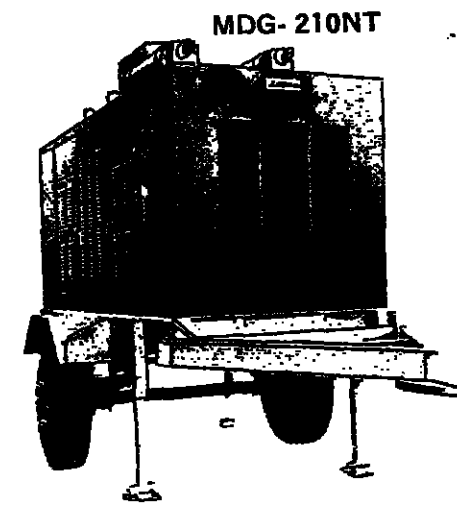
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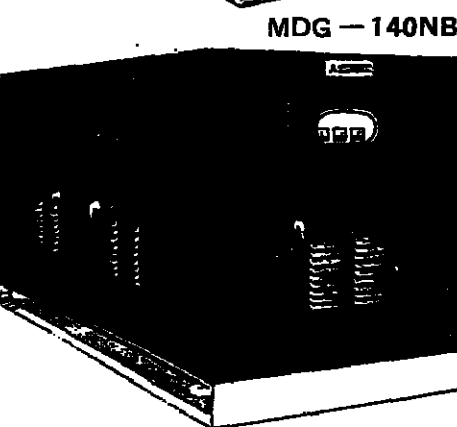
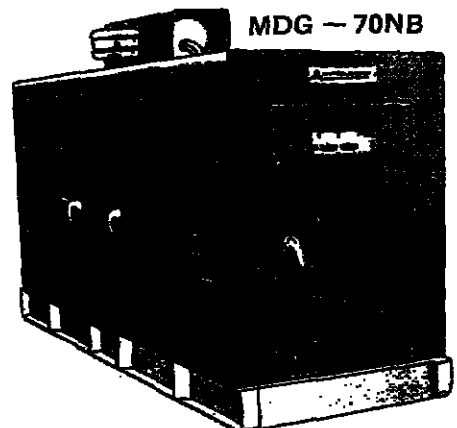
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JAPAN



# Ipswich maintains lead over Liverpool

ONDON, Sept. 28 (Agencies) — English league leaders Ipswich sustained their unbeaten start to the season when they beat Everton 2-0 Saturday to go four points clear at the top of the First Division. The first half goals from Alan Brazil and Paul Ringer put Ipswich in control after Wolves exerted early pressure.

Ipswich has won seven and drawn one of its eight league games and manager Bobby Robson said: "I'm very pleased, things are going well, but I thought we were a little too placid today."

Everton moved into joint-second place behind Liverpool and Aston Villa by scoring a remarkable 5-0 win away to Coventry.

After Eastoe opened the scoring in the 10th minute and Bob Latchford and

winger Joe McBride grabbed a brace of goals apiece.

Everton scored a 5-0 win over Crystal Palace last weekend.

Champions Liverpool trounced Brighton 4-0 at Anfield. Graeme Souness (2), Terry McDermott and David Fairclough getting the goals while Aston Villa scored a late goal through teenage striker Gary Shaw to win 1-0 at Crystal Palace.

Crystal Palace, bottom of the standings, has now lost five straight league matches.

European champions Nottingham Forest lost 1-0 at Arsenal after a mistake by England goalkeeper Peter Shilton. Graham Rix was the scorer.

Southampton also lost, 2-1 at West Bromwich. Striker Ally Brown netted twice for the home team after Charlie George had put Southampton in front.

A last minute goal from striker Roger Palmer gave Manchester City a 2-2 draw with Manchester United at Old Trafford. Steve Coppell put United ahead, Kevin Reeves equalised and Arthur Albiston scored a controversial goal for United before Palmer's goal gave City available point.

Veteran Pop Robson, making his second appearance of the season, netted twice as Sunderland trounced Leeds 4-1.

Tottenham, without a goal in four matches, ended its drought when Argentine midfielder Ricky Villa scored at Leicester. But Leicester still ran out 2-1 winners.

Dutch midfielder player Lark Ursem scored a first half goal to steer Stoke to a 1-0 win at home to Middlesbrough.

Frank Worthington scored the goal which gave Birmingham a 2-2 draw at Norwich.

Blackburn increased its second division lead to two points by winning 1-0 at Wrexham.

Scottish League champions Aberdeen staged a fine recovery to force a 2-2 draw with Celtic.

Aberdeen trailed in first half goals by Charlie Nicubas and Frank McGarvey, but they stormed back late in the second half to earn a point with a goal from Mark McGhee and an own goal by Tom McAdam.

## Soccer Results

English League			
First Division			
Arsenal	1	North Forest	0
Everton	1	Everton	5
Crystal Palace	0	Aston Villa	8
Coventry	2	Tottenham	1
Leeds	2	Brighton	1
Manchester City	2	Man City	2
Norwich	2	Birmingham	0
Sheff Wed	1	Middlesbrough	0
Sunderland	4	Leeds	1
WBA	2	Southampton	0
Ipswich	2	Ipswich	2
Wolves	1		
Second Division			
Cardiff Rovers	0	Newcastle Utd	0
Grimsby Utd	1	West Ham	0
Leamington	0	Luton	0
Sheff CO	0	Cardiff	1
Albion	4	Bolton	0
Donst	1	Derby	0
Preston	0	Sheff Wed	3
Sheff Utd	2	Chelsea	2
Wrexham	0	Blackburn	1
Third Division			
Grimsby	2	Hull City	0
Donst	5	Millwall	0
Cardiff	2	Cherteford	0
Colchester	4	Chester	1
Sheff CO	4	Charlton	0
Billingham	1	Oxford United	1
Newport	0	Plymouth	2
Warrington	3	Fulham	0
Reading	0	Barnsley	2
Sheff Utd	1	Rotherham	2
Sheff Wed	1	Huddersfield	1
Walsal	2	Blackpool	2
Scottish League			
Premier Division			
Aberdeen	1	Celtic	2
Dundee United	1	Kilmarnock	0
Dundee	1	Hearts	1
Adrian	1	Partick Thistle	2
Gangay	0	St. Mirren	0
First Division			
Argyll United	0	Dundermine	0
Greenock	1	Motherwell	1
East Stirling	5	Berwick	1
Hamilton	3	Rath Rovers	1
Fifeham	3	Clackmann	1
Perth	0	Falkirk	0
Argyll	0	Dundee	1
W. German League			
First Division			
Bayern Munich	2	Hamburg	1
Zugspitze Frankfurt	1	MSV Duisburg	1
FC Cologne	2	FC Nuremberg	2
Karlsruher	1	Karlsruhe SC	3
Bayern Dusseldorf	2	Bayer Leverkusen	3
Borussia Dortmund	3	VFB Stuttgart	3
Bayer Uerdingen	0	1860 Munich	3
Borussia Muenchen	2	VFL Bochum	1
Eintracht	1		
FC Schalke	2	Aramia Bielefeld	2

**BEETLE BAILEY**

BEETLE!  
HOLD IT, SARGE! I'M NOT TAKING ANYMORE OF YOUR GUFF!

**BLONDIE**

GUFF!

**BEETLE BAILEY**

NEXT TIME I'LL HAVE TO REWORD THAT

**BLONDIE**

HONEY, COME QUICK! THE STOOL IS SLIPPING!

**BLONDIE**

OH, NO! MY FOOT'S ASLEEP!

**BLONDIE**

DAGWOOD! QUICK!!

**BLONDIE**

I'D LIKE A SNOW SHOVEL, A ROLL OF FILM, A HAIR NET AND A BOX OF CANDY.

**BLONDIE**

CHECK... ANYTHING ELSE?

**BLONDIE**

DO YOU HAVE ANY WOOD STOVES?

**BLONDIE**

WOOD STOVES? ...IN A DRUG STORE?

**BLONDIE**

PETER'S DRUG STORE

**BLONDIE**

PETER'S DRUG STORE

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**BLONDIE**

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THE REPUBLICANS BLAME THE DEMOCRATS AND THE DEMOCRATS BLAME THE REPUBLICANS FOR ALL OUR PROBLEMS. WHAT'S GOING ON ANYHOW, MENSCH?

**BLONDIE**

NO-FAULT GOVERNMENT

**BLONDIE**

GUESS WHO?!

**BLONDIE**

I'VE GOT GOOD NEWS AND BAD NEWS...

**BLONDIE**

THE GOOD NEWS IS THE RECESSION WILL BE OVER IN SEPTEMBER

**BLONDIE**

AND THE BAD?

# DENNIS the MENACE



"IF YA DIDN'T WANNA TALK TO ME, MR. WILSON, WHY'D YA ANSWER THE PHONE?"

## Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker Famous Hand

East dealer.  
East-West vulnerable.

**NORTH**  
♦ K Q 7 6 3  
♥ 9 6  
♦ K 7 3  
♣ Q 9 4

**EAST**  
♦ J 10 9 8 4  
♥ K J 3  
♦ —  
♣ A 10 7 3 2

**SOUTH**  
♦ A  
♥ A 10 7 5  
♦ A Q 8 5 2  
♣ K 6 5

The bidding:  
East South West North  
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠  
Pass 2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣  
Pass 3 NT

Opening lead — five of spades.

All kinds of weird goings-on occur in world championship events. Players have wild flights of fancy in either bidding or play, or make errors that even a beginner wouldn't make; and these shenanigans lead to unusual results that become the basis for amusing — and sometimes hair-raising — stories.

Consider the present deal from a match between Peru and Switzerland. The Peruvian South got to three notrump and Jean Besse, well-known international star, led the five of spades.

Of course, Besse should have played the nine instead of the four, and declarer should have played dummy's seven instead of the three, but the fact is that neither of them did what they should have done.

However, par — down one at three notrump — was achieved, though in a peculiar manner. Homer nodded not once but twice, and the nods cancelled each other.

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake  
FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't get careless about details. Not a time to sign papers, though creative pursuits should bring pleasure. Evening favors romance.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) The tendency is to overpend. Be protective of valuables. You could misplace something. Home-based activities bring joy.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 20) You may have difficulty concentrating. Be careful handling dangerous equipment. Leisure activities bring pleasure.

**CANCER** (June 21 to July 22) If you're going to spend time alone, don't waste it daydreaming. Out-of-the-way spots may lead to bargains. Don't gossip.

**LEO** (July 23 to Aug. 22) Inviting others over now upsets your domestic routine. Still, you can have a good time with friends if you go out.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) Don't bite off more than you can handle careerwise. Do further research before committing yourself. Romance favored.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Good news from a friend at a distance. Watch expenditures if traveling. Don't promise more than you can deliver. Be more humble.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Not a time to take risks with capital. You're tempted to overpend. A friend has a big line, but business mixes well with pleasure.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) The accent is on teamwork. Joint activities should prove pleasurable, though a close ally could in some way overdo.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) The work load could make you short-tempered with a friend. Career progress is likely, but don't step on anybody's toes.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) You could make mistakes in judgment if you mix business with pleasure. There is, however, someone who would love to step out with you.

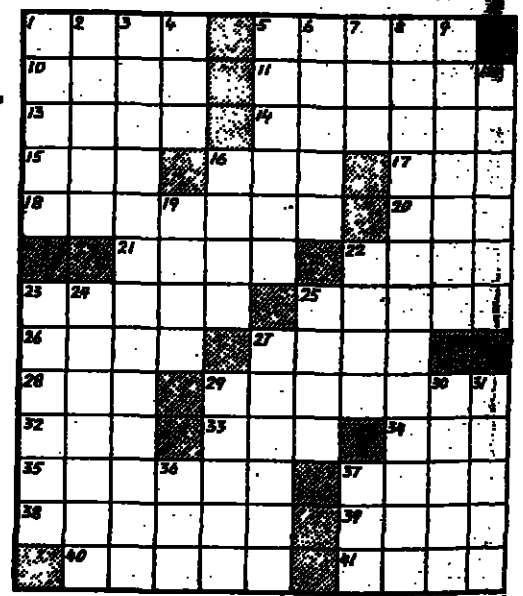
**PISCES** (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) Be careful of accidents around home base. The pun favors inviting others over or joy through creative activity. Watch self-indulgence.

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

**ACROSS**  
1 Reagan's choice  
5 Of a — (alike)  
10 Being, in Spain  
11 Infinite  
13 Put away  
14 Gouging device  
15 Norse health deity  
16 "To — With Love"  
17 Topsy's friend  
18 Storm  
20 Word with hand or feed  
21 "Hold — Tiger!"  
22 Rose from — Att. Gen.  
23 Curtain fabric  
25 "Sunflower" star  
26 Instrument  
27 Sleigh  
28 Nigerian tribesman  
29 Wooden structure  
32 Hack off  
33 Colorado Indian  
34 And not  
35 Weak  
37 Actor, Richard —  
38 Gaudy  
39 Actress, Virginia

**DOWN**  
41 Price paid  
2 Loosen  
3 Hitler's Brown Shirts  
4 Cut down  
6 Sluggish  
7 Greek letter  
8 Enter abruptly  
9 Ennoble  
12 Knightly foe  
16 Stitching edge  
19 Donahue or Rizzuto  
22 Word of warning  
23 German prison camp  
24 Heliocentric circles  
25 Stringed instrument  
27 Like to or close  
29 Verdi's "— Miles"  
30 Shore  
31 Borgnine to friends  
36 Badly (pref.)  
37 Old no



**DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE** — Here's how to work it:  
A X Y D L B A A X R  
= L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

**CRYPTOQUOTES**  
O Q L N L Y P A T E D O Q L N Y A E  
O Q L N T P L H Y O Q T J O U L Y A E  
I N Y G W L X U K O Q L O Q T N A P  
— I Y V I D E  
Saturday's Cryptquote: AN EGG IS GENERALLY AS GOOD AS A FEAST, AND SOMETIMES BETTER. — JOHN LUBBOCK  
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## Believe It or Not!



**HORSES** TRAVERSING THE SNOW-COVERED SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS OF CALIFORNIA IN THE 1800S WERE FITTED WITH SPECIAL SNOWSHOES

**AN AUSTRALIAN STAMP** ISSUED IN 1973 TO COMMEMORATE THAT COUNTRY'S CONVERSION TO THE METRIC SYSTEM. IT FEATURES A CARTOON OF A MAN IN POLKA DOT SHORTS MEASURING HIS OWN HEIGHT

**NIJINSKY** THE GREAT RUSSIAN BALLET DANCER, HAD SUCH AN OVERDEVELOPED AND UNLIMBED PHYSIQUE FOR A DANCER HE WAS CALLED BY HIS PEERS "THE MONKEY"

**RADIO PAKISTAN**

**MONDAY**

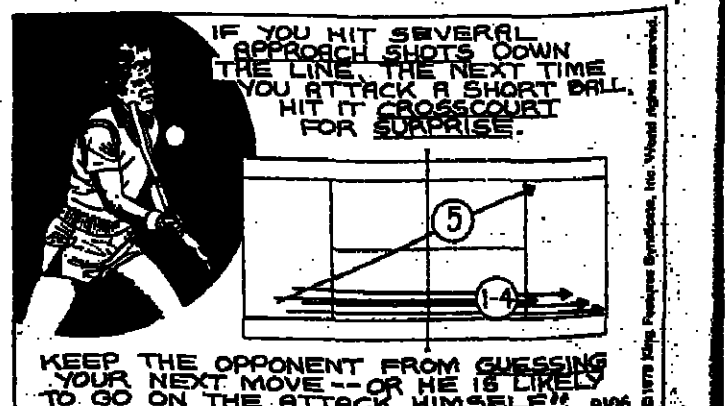
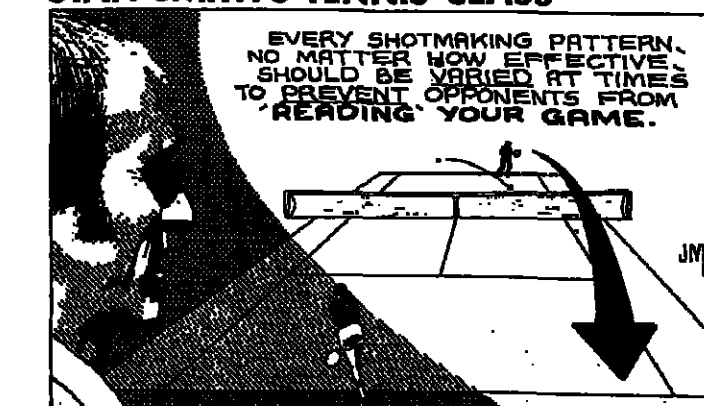
Morning: 7:00 AM - 7:30 AM (KED)  
Wavelength: 16.48, 16.81, 13.82 (meters)

7:45 Religious Program  
8:00 News  
8:10 Light Music  
8:30 Literary Magazine  
8:45 Customs Rules  
9:00 News  
9:15 Pakistan's Progress Path

**Evening:**  
7:00 PM - 7:30 PM (KED)  
Wavelength: 16.74, 13.96, 13.79 (meters)

7:45 Religious Program  
8:00 Old Movies (Music)  
8:15 Historical Notes  
8:45 One Post  
8:00 News  
8:30 News  
8:45 Press Review  
9:00 On This Day  
9:15 News Songs

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**arab news CALENDAR**

**DHAHRAN TV**

4:30 Children's Show  
5:31 Children's Feature  
6:43 Health Education  
7:20 Family Hour Festival  
8:12 Sports Special  
8:47 Second Run Theater

Sesame Street No. 1284  
Magic World of Topo Gigio  
Building more Love  
Very Good Friends  
Episode 1  
The Chadwick Family

**VOA**

**P.M.**  
8:00 News Roundup  
Reports: Activities  
Opinion: Analysis  
8:30 News Summary  
Special English: The Making of a Nation  
News Summary  
9:30 Music USA: (Standards)  
10:07 News Roundup  
Reports: Activities  
10:05 Opinion: Analysis

News Summary  
10:30 VOC Magazine  
America: Letter  
Cultural: Letter  
11:00 Sports: The News  
11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)

**VOA WORLD REPORT**

Midnight  
12:00 News newscast  
reports background  
commentary news analysis.

**BBC**

**Morning Transmissions**  
8:00 World News  
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours  
News Summary  
8:30 Sarah Ward  
8:45 World Today  
9:00 Newsdesk  
9:20 Opera Star  
10:00 World News  
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours  
News Summary  
10:30 Sarah Ward  
10:45 Something to Show You  
11:00 World News  
11:09 Reflections  
11:15 Piano Style  
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978  
12:00 World News  
12:09 British Press Review  
12:15 World Today  
12:30 Financial News  
12:40 Look Ahead  
12:45 The Tony Myatt

**Evening Transmissions**  
8:00 Opening  
9:01 Holy Quran  
9:05 Gens of Guidance  
9:10 Light Music  
9:15 Jewish Highlights  
9:45 Pioneers of Knowledge  
10:00 A Viewpoint  
10:15 NEWS  
10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle  
10:30 Dream Land  
11:00 A Last from Life's Notebook  
11:15 In Concert  
11:45 On Islam  
12:30 Music  
12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams  
01:00 Closesdown

**8:30 Take Out**  
8:45 Sports Round-up  
9:00 World News  
9:09 News about Britain  
9:15 Radio Newsworld  
9:30 Farming World  
10:00 Outlook News Summary  
10:39 Stock Market Report  
10:45 Look Ahead  
11:00 World Today  
11:05 In Focus  
11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary  
12:15 Talkabout  
12:45 Nature Notebook  
1:00 World News  
1:09 World Today  
1:25 Financial News  
1:35 Book Choice  
1:40 Reflections  
1:45 Sports Round-up  
2:00 World News  
2:09 Commentary  
2:15 The Pace of England

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PAGE 16

International

الطبعة ١٤٠٠ هـ

# Lamentation, joy follow Italy crisis

ROME, Sept. 28 (AFP) — Press headlines Sunday on Italy's government defeat — seen as indicating betrayal from within — varied between warnings of economic difficulties ahead and praise for the outcome of the parliamentary vote.

The serious *Corriere Della Sera* paper of Milan wrote Sunday that the sudden about face on the government's economic program came "in the worst way and at the worst moment", adding that even in the Italian parliament marked by cynicism and irresponsibility, there had never been such a spectacular reversal.

Italy's 40th government since the war fell Saturday against a background of terrorist attacks, 20 per cent inflation, and industrial unrest at the Fiat firm.

Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga resigned after struggling for five months to govern

## 'Warning' strike set for Gdansk

WARSAW, Sept. 28 (AP) — Independent trade union leaders in the northern port of Gdansk have decided to stage a one-hour citywide strike this week to underscore wage demands, a source said Sunday.

Andrzej Kolodziej, a member of the presidium of the union organizing committee, said by telephone that the warning strike would be staged from noon until 1 p.m. Friday. He said representatives of affiliated union committees throughout Poland would meet Monday in Gdansk to decide whether the strike should be nationwide.

In the southern city of Katowice, a source on the local independent committee based at the Huta Katowice Steelmill said his group would join the strike if a common decision to do so were undertaken in Gdansk.

with a coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans. For three months he had been trying to persuade parliament to adopt an emergency law to fight inflation and stimulate industry.

But a revised version of the bill was defeated by one vote in a secret ballot Saturday, although Cossiga had easily won a vote of confidence earlier in the day by 329 votes to 264. Some coalition MP's betrayed their position when they had the opportunity to vote in secret, thus exposing the alliance's weakness against tough opposition from Communists and the extreme right.

The Communist Party paper *Unita* Sunday wrote triumphantly that the government had been overturned by its own bankruptcy, and commenting that the defeat was a good thing for the country, it said that the announcement that Fiat was suspending massive layoffs was a first major success for the workers.

The *Avanti* paper, which speaks for the Socialist Party involved in the outgoing coalition, said that "grave damage to the economy was now to be expected."

The Christian Democratic *Il Popolo* also stressed the seriousness of the economic crisis and — in common with *Avanti* — it blamed so-called "snipers" for the defeat.

The extreme rightists *Secolo d'Italia* expressed satisfaction with the premier's defeat, but the Turin left-wing Liberal paper *La Stampa* commented that after this latest episode the Italian system was pathologically unstable, noting that the premier's resignation at 2:30 p.m. was followed two hours later by Fiat's decision suspending layoffs.

Observers noted that there was a rift in the Christian Democratic Party between those advocating cooperation with the Communists and those firmly opposed to such a policy. The Socialists were also divided, with some preferring an alliance with the Communists to the one with the Christian Democrats.

## Afghanistan a sore point

# Reddy to firm Soviet ties

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AFP) — The arrival of Indian President Sanjiva Reddy here Monday for a week's visit will serve to consolidate the already solidly established friendship between India and the Soviet Union, Western observers said.

For more than 25 years the two countries

have been linked by a treaty of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, and since 1971 by a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

More recently, both governments have been taking every opportunity to proclaim this rapport in exchanges of mutual appreciation.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, in a message to Indian leaders on the occasion of their country's national day, voiced support for New Delhi's "non-alignment and non-interference" towards other states, while in a similar vein Reddy has declared that "Indo-Soviet friendship and multilateral cooperation are serving the reciprocal interests of both countries."

The only discordant note in the duet was a certain Indian displeasure, when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visited New Delhi in February, at being presented with a "fait accompli" over Afghanistan.

And though at the subsequent visit in last June of Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao it was clear that Afghanistan continued to give rise to differences, relations between Moscow and New Delhi have not basically been affected. As Rao then made it clear, "No misunderstanding can arise by reason of (our) maturity and Soviet-Indian friendship."

The following month Moscow was also gratified by Indian recognition of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia. Besides being a new obstacle to any eventual friendship overtures between India and Communist China, the move will serve as a positive example to the non-aligned movement before the foreign ministers of the movement meet next year in New Delhi.

Meanwhile, in May, Moscow allocated a \$1.6 billion grant to India to re-equip its armed forces, the largest amount of foreign aid the country has ever received at any one time, enabling it to purchase the latest Soviet T-64 tank and MiG-23 aircraft.

Under a further agreement signed in June, the Soviet Union will supply India with oil in exchange for 500,000 tons of rice. In the technological sector, Soviet knowhow has enabled India to launch two pace satellites, while under another agreement an Indian cosmonaut will take part in a forthcoming Soviet space venture.

According to reports in the Indian press, Brezhnev could make a visit to New Delhi in November, his first since 1973. The invitation was extended to him when Rao was here in the summer, and it could be finalized during Reddy's visit, the sources said.

## Coach sale planned

STUTTGART, West Germany, Sept. 28 (AFP) — A set of 74 luxury railway coaches will be auctioned here on Nov. 13. They belonged to the LAO-Apfelpeil Company which used to run rail tours and is now bankrupt.

The coaches include sleeping, restaurant, panoramic viewing and cinema cars. Most of these coaches were built in 1955 and were renovated in the four years up to 1979.



FOG OF WAR: A West German farmer tends burning stubble in a cornfield as a British Chieftain tank rumbles past in the background during Spearpoint '80 exercises. The NATO-connected maneuvers continue through October.



TO BE TRIED: China's "Gang of Four" will be tried soon for sedition and plotting to murder Mao Tse-tung. The four are, from left, Zhang Chunqiao, Wang Hongwen, Yao Wenxuan and Mao's widow Jiang Qing.

## 'Gang' charged in Mao death plot

HONG KONG, Sept. 28 (R) — Leaders of China's so-called "Gang of Four" radical group will be tried on charges of sedition and plotting to murder Mao Tse-tung, the New China News Agency reported.

The agency quoted Communist China's chief public prosecutor Huang Huoqing as saying that the trial would be based on evidence and facts instead of confessions. He told a parliamentary meeting Saturday that the two "counterrevolutionary cliques" of former Defense Ministry Lin Biao and Mao's widow Jiang Qing had committed grave crimes during the cultural revolution of the 1960's.

They were also accused of framing and persecuting party and state leaders and engineering a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion.

Lin Biao died in a plane crash in Outer Mongolia in 1971 while fleeing to the Soviet Union after an attempted coup. The three other members of the "Gang of Four" were former Party Vice-Chairman Wang Hongwen, former Vice-Premier Zhang Chunqiao and party theoretician Yao Wenxuan.

The New China News Agency quoted Huang as saying the 10 defendants would be tried on four specific counts. They were:

—Sedition and conspiracy to overthrow the political power of the proletarian dictatorship.

—Frame-up and persecution of party and state leaders and usurpation of party leadership and power.

—Persecution and suppression of cadres (officials) and the masses of the people and practice of a Fascist dictatorship.

—Plotting to murder Chairman Mao Tse-tung and engineering a counter-revolutionary armed rebellion. Observers said this charge appeared to refer to the abortive coup attempt by Lin Biao.

The prosecution against Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company involves only their counter-revolutionary crimes which violated the criminal law and does not touch on their errors in work, including those related to political line, the New China News Agency quoted Huang as saying.

The agency also quoted Huang as saying, "The crimes Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their followers committed during the 10 years of the 'Cultural Revolution' brought untold calamities to our country and nation. But we will confine our suit against them to their direct and principal crimes and affix their responsibility for the crimes."

## Soviets raid Pakistan post

By Shahid Orakzai  
Special Correspondent

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 28 — Striking for the second time within a week, six Soviet helicopter gunships fired rockets on a Pakistani border post on the Pakistani-Afghan border early Sunday, the Defense Ministry announced here.

The target this time was a Pakistan border force at Nawa in the Muhammad tribal agency. The gunships fired rockets from a distance of 2000 yards but caused no damage to life or property, a press release said.

It added that the border force engaged the attacking gunships and succeeded in beating back the helicopters. In the last such unprovoked attacks, one Soviet MiMi 24 was downed by ground fire but it fell inside the Afghan territory.

According to the press release the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to foreign ministry and handed a strong protest note.

The series of air violations was an indication that Soviet and Karmal troops were focusing on the border areas while the insurgency by Muslim tribesmen had penetrated to the central regions such as the Baghlan province adjoining the capital.

Diplomatic circles here believe the Soviet attack was aimed at stopping Pakistan from stirring up diplomatic trouble against the Soviet Union during the current U.N. General Assembly session to be addressed by President Zia Ul-Haq as a spokesman of the entire Muslim world.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazem  
A few days ago here in London, Scotland Yard took the rare step of broadcasting an appeal to the public concerning two suspected criminals on the run. Four particularly callous murders had taken place in two separate incidents. The police had an idea that two young men were involved, but failed to find them. Hence the appeal, accompanied by photographs of the suspects.

The response was extraordinary—even though the police had warned the public of the dangerousness of the suspects and their being armed. Within twenty-four hours, and after checking thousands of tips from the public, the two young men were located. The matter is now in the hands of the courts.

What struck me in all this was the trust of the police for the public. The police knew that they could be creating a scare: two psychopaths on the loose, who have already told the police that "innocent members of the public" would pay if anyone tried to catch them. Yet no panic ensued. The public behaved responsibly and pointed the men out almost immediately.

On the other hand, the public's trust in the police was also demonstrated. They knew that all they had to do was point the suspects out — any individual "heroics" would have been frowned upon — and there was no question of being intimidated by the threats of revenge from the suspects, since the police were there to protect them.

The incident put me in mind of the public-police relations in some of our Arab countries. There are some streets I know, in towns that shall remain nameless, in which the "men of honor" would immediately gather after such a public pronouncement, discuss the matter, agree in no time that the whole thing is a scam, and invite the suspects to enjoy the hospitality of the neighborhood as innocent victims.

Such total mistrust of the government and all of its agencies is the outcome of more than the people's pessimism and general defensiveness. Government more than keep their end up in these stakes, where the minutest official takes himself to be a veritable Napoleon, and justice, as dispensed by the police, is literally blind.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awad

## Aussies strike gold

PERTH, Sept. 28 (AFP) — Gold worth \$70,000 has been recovered from a rich new strike near the desert town of Menzies, 600 kms northeast of here.

Full-time prospectors Alan and Bill Collier found 100 ounces of gold in shallow surface workings. The discovery is the latest of a series of big new gold strikes in western Australia.

Only two weeks ago, nuggets valued at \$146,000 were found near Leonora, 100 kms north of Menzies.



President Reddy

## Trade said untouched by floating exchange

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (R) — Floating exchange rates since 1973 have had only minor effect on world trade and there is no evidence that a government can manipulate its currency to gain unfair advantage, a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) report has said.

However, world trade continues to suffer from the lack of a single currency with stable purchasing power, a role first played by the pound sterling and later the United States dollar, it said.

The study by GATT, the international trade monitoring agency, said complaints by economists and businessmen that the present system of flexible exchange rates had distorted trade patterns and undermined efforts to reduce trade barriers were untrue.

There was an essential difference between exchange rate changes, which affect the value of a country's imports and exports, and trade barriers which affect specific goods, the GATT economists said.

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From page 1  
Zia

an audience with the 80-year-old revolutionary leader, but the ayatollah's clergyman son, Ahmad Khomeini, arrived at the hotel only to talk to Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who also arrived here Saturday on an unofficial peace mission of his own. Arafat was lodged with his retinue on the floor above Gen. Zia.

Later, Gen. Zia conferred with Arafat. The Pakistan president had decided to stop in Turkey after his "goodwill" mission to warning Iran and Iraq, and has requested a meeting with the new Turkish leader, President Gen. Kenan Evren, Turkish embassy sources in Islamabad said.

Meanwhile, Palestinian sources in Beirut reported that Arafat had failed to achieve any progress during his meeting with Bani-Sadr. "The Iranians have made it clear they do not want to negotiate a settlement," the Palestinian sources added.

Arafat, who maintains good relations with both Baghdad and Tehran, is on a personal mediation effort. The Palestinian commando movement and its "Arab allies are viewing the war between Iraq and Iran as a tragic and menacing sideshow to their conflict with Israel, according to political analysts in Beirut. They say the Palestine Liberation Organization has been placed in an extremely delicate position because of its close relations with both countries.

In other developments, in Jordan, King Hussein spoke with Iraqi President Saddam

Hussein twice about the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, Jordan officials announced.

King Hussein first telephoned the Iraqi leader to "reiterate the Jordanian support of the Iraqi people" and to reconfirm the Iraqi position, officials added.

Algerian President Chadli Benjedid Sunday pursued contacts he had made on Wednesday with the heads of Arab states and the presidents of Iraq and Iran on the current hostilities between those two countries.

In New York the U.N. Security Council postponed action on a resolution aimed at mediating an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict. The delay ostensibly is to give more time to an Islamic peace initiative by Pakistan's president.

## Iraq

bad intentions toward us...We are asking them to respect our national integrity. Now if they say 'no' what does that mean? It means that they would like to incorporate part of our country in their own territory. That is a state of war. If they don't, then we have to defend ourselves."

The foreign minister said Iraq was not in accord with the then Shah of Iran's 1971 occupation of three islands in the Gulf — a point that Iraq has pressed in the past year. But he indicated that this problem, which concerns islands once belonging to the Gulf emirates, was not part of the present conflict with Iran at this point.

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